UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

FUEL CYCLE FACILITY OVERSIGHT

REVISION PROJECT

PUBLIC MEETING

THURSDAY

FEBRUARY 8, 2001

The Public Meeting was held in room O16B4,
One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike,
Rockville, Maryland, at 10:00 a.m., Pat Castleman,
FCSS, presiding.

PRESENT:

CAROL ABBOTT NRC/OCFO

DAVID AYRES NRC/II/FFB

BILL BORCHARDT NRC/OE

PAT CASTLEMAN NRC/FCSS

YEN-JU CHEN NRC/FCSS

JOHN CONNELLY DOE EH-51

TOM COX NRC/FCSS

CLIFTON FARRELL NEI

BOB FREEMAN FRAMATOME-ANP

NEILL HOWEY IDNS

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FELIX KILLAR NEI

DAVE LOCHBAUM UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

CALVIN MANNING FRAMATOME-ANP

MICHAEL MARKLEY NRC/ACRS-ACNW

DENNIS MOREY NRC

MONTE PHILLIPS NRC/REGION III

BOB PIERSON NRC/FCSS

MARIO ROBLES USEC

STEVE SCHILTHEM BWXT

TED SHERR NRC/FCSS

STEVE SINGEL DOE/EH-51

AUGUST SPECTOR NRC

ROBERT STEVENS DOE/EH-51

CHARLIE VAUGHAN

ERIC WEISER BPI/NWN

WALTER SCHWINK NRC/FCSS

PAT HIGHLAND NRC/RGN-III/DNMS

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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

10:04 a.m.

MR. SHERR: If we can get started, please.

My name is Ted Sherr. I'm Chief of the Safety and

Safe Barracks Support Branch. I welcome you. Thank

you for attending the meeting. This is the eight

public stakeholder meeting of the fuel cycle revised

oversight program.

The meeting is scheduled to go to 1:00.

There's been some indication of interest to try to conclude the meeting by 12:30 to allow people to eat before the next meeting is convened. We'll try to do that to the extent possible. I hope that won't be a problem.

This meeting provides the opportunity to explain the team, public, and other stakeholder views on NRC's revision of the oversight program on fuel cycle facilities. Stakeholder views are very important to NRC and have had a substantial impact on the program developments to date.

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In developing the oversight program NRC is striving to improve both the efficiency and the effectiveness of NRC's oversight activities commensurate with and maintaining adequate risks, safety and safeguard risks of acceptable levels.

Hopefully you've gotten copies of the various information that's been provided there, one of which is the agenda for the meeting. The agenda will include an overview of the work plan, the review of the comments that have been received to date which have come from the Nuclear Energy

that participants may have.

Then we'll discuss the work plan, changes for the work plan in light of those comments. We'll wrap up those discussions and then review comments on the communication plan. Then we'll have a summary and closing of the meeting.

Institute, solicitation of any additional comments

Just to remind everyone, John is serving us here by recording the meeting. When you speak, please identify yourself and speak clearly and hopefully the mike system will be sufficient.

Otherwise, John will remind us to speak up a little

bit.

This meeting is in a workshop format to facilitate outcomes. The particular outcomes of this meeting are to, one, improve our understanding of comments that have been provided to date, as well as any additional comments that might be made, perhaps to reach alignment on stakeholder views, and perhaps consensus.

To facilitate communications we have had established for quite some time now a web site and e-mail list for exchanging of information. We have developed a communication plan which is one of the subjects of this meeting.

We encourage you to sign up on the sign-up sheet that's going around, if you haven't done so already, to identify your e-mail address so we can improve on those communications.

Also, I think you may have been provided already the feedback forms. The feedback forms were developed by NRC in relation to the strategic goal and public confidence to solicit feedback from participants on the effectiveness of NRC's outreach programs including meetings, of course. We very much welcome your feedback. If you could provide

1 that to us before you leave today, that would be 2 much appreciated. If for some reason you don't feel that you 3 4 can make that assessment so quickly before you 5 leave, there is the opportunity to mail it back with the business reply part of the form. It would be 6 helpful. The sooner we get it the better and that 7 would be helpful. We will closely review those 8 comments and share them with other units in NRC as 9 10 well. 11 Before we begin, it might be useful just to go around the table and everybody introduce 12 themselves so we know who's here. 13 14 Pat, you want to start? 15 MR. CASTLEMAN: I'm Pat Castleman. 16 the project manager for the fuel cycle oversight 17 program revisions. I'm in the division of Fuel Cycle Safety and Safeguards. 18 MR. ROBLES: I'm Mario Robles. I'm with 19 Regulatory Affairs at the United States Enrichment 20 21 Corporation. 22 MR. PIERSON: Bob Pierson. I'm the Deputy 23 Director for Inside Safety and Safeguard.

1	Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety.
2	MR. KILLAR: I'm Felix Killar of the
3	Nuclear Energy Institute.
4	MR. SCHILTHEM: Steve Schilthem with BWXT
5	in Lynchburg.
6	MR. CONNELLY: John Connelly, DOE EH-51
7	Regulatory Affairs.
8	MR. STEVENS: Bob Stevens with the
9	Department of Energy, EH-51 Regulatory Affairs.
LO	MS. CHEN: I'm Yen Chen with the Division
L1	of Fuel Cycle Safety and Safeguards.
L2	MR. MANNING: Calvin Manning, FRAMATOME-
L 3	ANP.
4	MR. FREEMAN: Bob Freeman with FRAMATOME-
L 5	ANP.
L6	MR. FARRELL: Mr. Farrell with NEI.
L 7	MR. MARKLEY: Mike Markley, ACRS-ACNW.
8	MR. AYRES: Davis Ayres, NRC Region II,
L 9	Full Facility Branch.
20	MR. COX: Tom Cox, Fuel Cycle Licensing
21	Grant, FCSS.
22	MR. WIESER: Eric Wieser, BPI/NWN.
23	MR. BORCHARDT: Bill Borchardt, NRC Office
24	of Enforcement.

1 MS. ABBOTT: Carol Abbott, NRC's Office of 2 the Comptroller. 3 MR. SPECTOR: August Spector, NRC/NRR. MR. LOCHBAUM: Dave Lochbaum, Union of 5 Concerned Scientists. MR. SINGEL: Steve Singel, Department of 6 Energy EH-51, Regulatory Affairs. 7 MR. PHILLIPS: Monte Phillips. 8 I'm with the Region III Office with the Fuel Cycle Branch. 9 10 Again, thank you for MR. SHERR: 11 participating in the meeting today. Before we commence with the agenda, are 12 there any matters that we need to reconsider before 13 14 we do that? If not, Ted Castleman, who together 15 with Monte Phillips and David Ayres are the NRC staff responsible for the oversight program 16 17 revision. We'll commence with the first agenda item, overview of the work plan. 18 MR. CASTLEMAN: Good morning. 19 Thank you all for coming. Before actually going into an 20 21 overview of the work plan, I very briefly wanted to just review the December 20th Commission meeting. 22 December 20th staff and stakeholders 23

briefed the Commission. Many of you were there or

have had a chance to observe the Commission meeting on the web. That Commission meeting pretty much outlined what the staff presented as an information paper to the Commission, SECY-00-0222.

I put on the table a copy of the slides that we used just for background information. I don't want to go into any more detail than that.

I'm assuming that we're all pretty much up to speed on the general structure of the program and the general direction we're going.

As a result of the Commission meeting, the Commission issued a staff requirements memorandum. That was issued on January 17. It detailed a number of things that the staff needs to proceed on. The bulk of it had to do with public outreach. I don't really want to go into that either.

What the Commission did say is that they didn't object to the proposal that we put on the table and the outline and the structure and so forth of the direction we were proceeding.

Based on that, we are just going to kind of move forward. That doesn't mean that there's no flexibility. If there was no flexibility, we wouldn't be having this meeting.

With that as background, I really wanted to just launch into an overview of the structure of the work plan. Copies of the work plan are also there at the front of the table.

To a large extent we've taken care of most of the things that are on page 1 of the work plan.

One of the things that remains hanging is to develop the common defense and security oversight cornerstones.

As a result of the last public meeting we had back in September NRC and NEI and stakeholders needed to get together with the right people to develop or put the meat on the bones of the common defense and security oversight cornerstones. That's something that I would like to, at least, come out of this meeting with a plan to address that and get that ball moving in the near term.

The next issue here which is right at the top of the second page is line item No. 11, and that is licensee problem identification resolution corrective action programs. This is, to my mind, in the near term is really the highest priority item.

We need to come to some kind of understanding of corrective action program structure and so forth.

This dovetails very well with the Part 70 management measure requirement. Of course, effective corrective action programs, as we said in the December 20th meeting, are the -- how can I say it? They are an essential ingredient to this new revised oversight process.

Without an effective corrective action program, the process isn't going to go as far as it needs to go in terms of realizing the benefits in terms of efficiency and effectiveness and so forth.

After that, one of the next things we need to do is develop a significance determination process. This will be a process by which we would be able to evaluate inspection findings and events and possibly enforcement and so forth so that we can gauge our response or come up with a consistent response to events that happened at the plants or inspection findings that are identified at the plants.

The way I see it, what we need to do is piggyback on the work that NRR has done already. For example, they recently developed a fire safety significance determination process and there are several others that might be amenable to adaptation

for our use.

Significance determination also is something that would be a useful tool both for the NRC and also for our stakeholders to gauge what or how much -- what focus and how many resources we should devote to inspecting at individual plants. Where should we look and so forth.

Where I'm going with this is once we develop this kind of significance determination process and implement it, it's going to play right into the revisions to the licensee performance review which is the overall assessment.

This, I believe, is going to be part and parcel of the proposals that NEI has put on the table. We can talk about that in terms of this meeting. I think that is also something that we need to kind of get moving on in the near term.

The next item is item No. 15. That's the inspection program. Actually 14 and 15. I don't want to just spend time reading out loud here. I think you all can do that.

But in terms of the inspection program, bottom line is we want to make sure -- we want to risk inform as much as possible which means that

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we're going to direct our inspectors to look at those things that are going to be most risk significant in terms of public health and safety and also in the common defense and security.

Now, the inspection program restructuring is going to be more along the lines of the cornerstones that have been set up. As a practical matter in what you all see out at the plants, you're not going to see that much difference in terms of our inspectors are going to be there, or in terms of the fact that our inspectors will still be there. They will be on site. They will be coming to visit.

The residents will be at those plants that have residents and they are going to be implementing their own inspection program. There will be some changes in terms of the things they are going to look at and the depth to which they will look at them.

Again, the realignment of the inspection program is part of our restructuring of the overall assessment process. This way we'll be able to organize things and roll them up. You know, organize our inspection activities and be able to roll them up when it comes times to do the

performance assessments.

The other thing that will come out of this is as we present public information, for example, on the web site or in inspection reporting, it will be more -- how can I say it? It will be a lot more clearly organized so that people can, for example, go to the web site and look at what's happening in each cornerstone area of performance.

Of course, all those things lead to item
Nos. 16 and 17 which is NRC response to licensee
risk significance performance. Again, this is
basically the beginnings of the performance
assessment process.

What this pertains to is what actions is the NRC going to take as a result of things that come out of the events or inspections or so forth.

I'm just going to sort of hold up here this diagram that we presented.

This is in the SECY paper. This is Figure

1. Then it is also in the handout. A simplified

version is in the handout that was provided at the

December 20 Commission meeting. That would be slide

No. 5.

Essentially the NRC response really is

this slide here, the arrow coming out the left.

It's almost a feedback loop. That's really what
this is. It's kind of a simplified system control
diagram, if you will. This is our feedback loop.

Really what this feedback is going to do it's going to provide some kind of modification or focusing. In some cases maybe even focusing on additional resources on the baseline inspection program. The baseline, of course, is that level of inspection that each facility is going to receive.

Along with that, we are looking at some changes to the enforcement policy. I don't, at this point, think that the enforcement policy changes are going to be revolutionary.

I do think what we are going to do is we are going to try to take the enforcement policy and make it fit with the overall assessment process just in terms of, again, focusing on those things that are most safety significant in terms of each one of the cornerstones. That's something that we're looking at beginning to develop here in the next couple of months.

Then, finally, on page three we will be looking at the overall assessment of licensee

performance in that diagram that I just showed you with the feedback loop, while the assessment of licensee performance is actually that stuff that's in the box. That's this major box right here, overall assessment of licensee performance.

This is going to pertain to exactly how we will take information that comes out of the inspection program and comes out of event assessment and so forth, how we sort of chew it up and rack it up and align it so that we can get some kind of very clear transparent meaning. Then the results of that assessment process will again drive the feedback loop in terms of what the NRC response is.

Of course, the idea is we want to make sure that our inspection assessment processes are stable and transparent to licensee, external stakeholders, and to the NRC and NRC management and so forth. That is predictable and is consistent.

Then, finally, I'm skipping over item Nos.

22 and 23 for right now. Item 24 and 25 are final
implementation steps. One of the things we've done
is we've deleted the proposal for a pilot. There
were several reasons and I don't think it's
important to belabor why. The bottom line is so few

licensees that it really isn't going -- and we have such a diversity of licensees that it may not be realistic to do a pilot. Instead we should just make sure we have a good process and make the changes.

Now, one of the points that came out of the December 20th Commission meeting was that this process is going to be more evolutionary than revolutionary. I say that because it's going to be happening in parallel with the new Part 70 or the implementation of new Part 70. As you all know, the new Part 70 is going to be fleshed out in terms of things like ISAs and so forth and management measures over the new few years.

I think as time goes by this process will also evolve just in terms of its effectiveness and we'll be learning some lessons along the way. I think we have a pretty good model of how the process should look when we're done. I think we've got enough grounds or enough of a basis to proceed from now to the future.

I skipped over 22 and 23 because I know there is some, I don't want to say, controversy but we're not all in the same place on performance

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indicators. We had discussions on that at the December 20th Commission meeting.

I still think that the way this process is structured, especially again looking at this diagram here on slide 5 from the Commission meeting in the lower right-hand corner, it allows for the use of performance indicators and it's not required. It's licensee volunteer.

We can still implement the process with the inspection program. I think based on what's happened on the reactor side in terms of implementing this, I think performance indicators are something that are extremely useful, a useful tool for both licensees and for the NRC.

I think it would be to everyone's net benefit to do that. I think it's something that maybe time will tell. We may be able to implement and plan specific performance indicators as a possibility. There may be some generalized performance indicators that we could implement as well.

The bottom line is that it is licensee volunteer performance indicators. That's kind of the direction we're going. At this point I think

it's more of a place holder, but it is something we 1 2 would like to see come to fruition. 3 With that, I wanted to proceed onto some 4 comments we've received. We've received some internal comments and I'll start with those because 5 those are the easy ones. Actually, the internal 6 7 comments we received were only from David Ayres. 8 David, I'm tired of talking. Could you 9 just give us a brief rundown of your comments. This 10 is just on the work plan. 11 MR. AYRES: Overall my comments on the 12 work plan mainly dealt with the scheduling. I felt that the schedule itself was heavily loaded at the 13 14 front end but in areas that relied on input from the 15 industry and concentrated a lot of things in 16 February and March. 17 That's really what the bulk of my comments I felt that if we weren't going to do a pilot 18 were. 19 program, that what we had listed on the work plan needed to be relied --20 21 COURT REPORTER: You have to raise your 22 voice a little, please. 23 MR. AYRES: Okay. There again, my

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comments mainly dealt with the scheduling and I felt

that whatever the scheduling was that we were counting on a lot of input from industry was working on other things and maybe not be able to get us the inputs that we needed in the time frames that we had listed on our work plan.

My biggest concern for putting the work
plan together was similar to what Pat had. My
emphasis from an inspector's standpoint was probably
more on the significance determination step than
anything else because I felt that in the field the
inspectors need to be able to determine the
significance of things that they see at this point,
even before the completion of this program. That
was basically my general comments.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. Thanks very much, David.

MR. STEVENS: Bob Stevens with the

Department of Energy. You mentioned something about
a pilot program was part of your reason for the
scheduling problem?

MR. AYRES: No, no. The original schedule had some bullets in there or time frames in there for implementing a pilot program originally. That was part of my original comments.

1 MR. STEVENS: All right. Thanks. 2 MR. CASTLEMAN: Any other impressions from 3 what David said? Okay. The other comments we received were from 5 NEI and the NEI comment letter is up at the front table if you need a copy of it. There aren't enough 6 7 copies but I can have more made. For that I would like to ask Felix Killar 8 to run down the NEI comments. 9 MR. KILLAR: Okay. If you have the NEI 10 11 letter, probably the easiest thing to do is just go through it and stuff. 12 Our first comments are on Tasks 3 and 4 13 14 dealing with the communication plan. As David 15 already mentioned, there's quite a bit of discussion 16 about the communication plan at the December 20th 17 Commission briefing prompted basically by Mr. Lochbaum's letter to the NRC and the Commission and 18 stuff. 19 The SRM focused on that and our concern is 20 21 that this Commission's communication plan look at 22 the SRM, look at the discussion and possibly build

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The other aspect, our comment is that if

on it.

23

you look at the communication plan as put together for the oversight process for the reactors, it was a very elaborate communication plan. They found that even under the elaborate communication plan, a number of the places had no people or very few people who showed up for some of the public briefings and stuff.

We feel our facilities are even less of interest than reactors are and that we would not have a major turnout for any type of meeting. The idea of the communication plan needs to be thought about a little bit more and put a little bit more in context with the interest in the facilities from the public.

Dealing with the Task 7, the oversight framework or what have you, we feel there's still some work to be done on that. You've indicated it as completed and we're not so sure that it's completed.

Partly it's because we're looking at this a little bit different and maybe that's what we can talk about today is how the framework is going to work together. What we're looking at, and as we provided it in our presentation on the 20th, is that

we're looking at basically an extension of the LPR process.

We feel that we don't have the problem that the reactors had in their oversight process. What we're looking for is that we have a licensed performance review LPR process already that is generally working. We feel it can be improved.

We feel if you look through the presentations of some of the words we have here, a lot of the things that are captured in the LPR process are already captured in the framework that was laid out on the reactor side.

It's just a matter of mellowing those two together to where we had some consistency of things.

We don't feel that we have wrapped up Item 7 and we need to make sure we understand how we're going to wrap this up.

December 8, 9, and 10 we're going to start talking about some of the specific cornerstones, these dealing primarily with the common defense security oversight process and stuff. We think there is some work that can be done. Everybody else thinks there's a lot of work that has already been done there.

One of the things that we're concerned with as we go through this process is we're reinventing the wheel so we need to get a little bit more understanding. We would like to see the NRC put a little bit more of their cards on the table.

I'll give some more specific examples as we go through that.

Item 11, corrective action program. This is another one where we've been back and forth. We provided a letter. In fact, it may even go back to Dr. Paperiello because this was initially an effort by Dr. Paperiello's concern about corrective action programs. We went out and pulled all the fuel cycle facilities and asked them about their corrective action program and basically found out they all do have corrective action programs and provided information to Dr. Paperiello.

Then Dr. Kane came aboard and the concern was they have corrective action programs but they are not all in the licenses. Some of them are licensed requirements and some aren't. Then we started going through Part 70 and we were looking at Chapter 11.

We specifically asked the staff when you

write Chapter 11 to put corrective action programs in there so we have a consistent program for all the licensees and everybody is looking at the same thing. The response we got from the staff is they didn't have time to do that, that they had to march down to finish Chapter 11.

The issue we have right now is we have to look at Chapter 11, look at the requirements, look at what we have in corrective action programs, and try and mellow that all together without a whole lot of consistency from the various programs or what have you.

We are looking at what are the core elements and stuff, how do we capture those, and what's in Chapter 11 of the SRP and try and put the whole package together. We are working on that. It could run a little faster if there had been a little more interaction by the development of Chapter 11.

Dealing with significance determination process, once again this is somewhat of an issue to us in that we certainly support it, but we also see that the NRC apparently has some significance determination process somewhere. They just haven't told us about it.

We've had some recent events at a couple of facilities or what have you. Apparently the NRC has used this process to evaluate those and determine that they were insignificant events and nothing else was done about it or needs to be done about it. The significance wasn't there.

We would like to know how they came about that determination. We certainly agree with it.

We're not arguing with it but somewhere somebody's got something and we don't know what it is. We would like to know what it is.

A related thing is that at the last workshop this discussion brought about a discussion that there are certain directives already internal to the NRC, that certain events automatically initiate an automatic inspection team or some type of response or what have you.

We were not aware of these directives.

These directives were supposed to be provided or put on a web site. We have not seen those. We would like to see those and it would help us be more helpful in working and developing this process.

Once again, it's the idea of let's put our cards on the table and go forward and stuff.

Moving on to Task 20, the overall assessment of licensed performance. We certainly support this aspect. We do think it's important to look at what comes out in the ISA guidance, how all this works together with the ISA, what is the risk determination factors and things along that line.

Once again, here's where we have some indications. Once again, as we see inspectors coming out and looking at our facilities, they apparently have been looking at the ISAs that have been submitted. They have been focusing more on the high-risk areas and what have you.

We see there's an indication that somewhere there's some direction, some guidance, or maybe these guys are making it up. We don't know. It would be nice if we had something and see what the NRC is using.

I guess our bottom line is that it does appear that the NRC has got a lot of stuff going on that supports this program, but we don't know what it is. We sure wish the NRC would share that with us and I think it would help this whole process along.

I think the bottom line is that we think

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1 there's some benefits to this oversight process. Wе 2 want to work with the NRC in fleshing it out. 3 feel there is certainly some benefit to maybe having 4 some type of web site presence and having a nice 5 colored chart or whatever showing what the reactors 6 have. 7 Until we kind of get a more comfortable feeling where all this fits together and how this 8 9 process is going to work and what the NRC has got in their back pocket, it's hard for us to really go 10 11 forward in a constructive vein. 12 MR. CASTLEMAN: Does anybody have any comments or impressions on what Felix has just put 13 14 on the table? 15 Can you hear, Charlie? 16 MR. VAUGHAN: What's that? 17 MR. CASTLEMAN: Can you hear? 18 MR. VAUGHAN: I couldn't hear Felix very well but I can hear others. 19 MR. CASTLEMAN: Did you hear that, Felix? 20 21 MR. KILLAR: Charlie, I just said what you 22 told me to say. 23 MR. CASTLEMAN: We've just hooked Charlie 24 Vaughan up. We just called him and put him on the

speaker phone.

Charlie, this is Pat Castleman. I apologize. I dropped the ball on not calling you.

MR. VAUGHAN: Okay. Can somebody just give me a second and tell me what all you've covered in the first half hour?

MR. CASTLEMAN: Basically, what we've done is we briefly had introductory remarks and then we reviewed the December 20th Commission briefing.

That was about a two-minute discussion just touching on the highlights.

Also the staff requirements memorandum resulting from that meeting in which the Commission primarily focused on public communications initiative. But they also said that they basically didn't object to the staff proceeding to work with stakeholders in revising the fuel cycle facility oversight framework.

The next thing that we did is we went down and did a review of the work plan itself. Following a review of the work plan of what's in there and what the general sequence and schedule is, we then opened the floor to comments.

The first set of comments was from David

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Ayres. David's main comment was that the schedule seemed to be heavily loaded in the front end just in terms of the resources and the activities, the activities that were planned and the resources that would be required to implement those activities.

Dovetailing with that comment was the fact that the NRC is basically counting on a lot of input from industry while industry was working on other things. I think that is a very important comment. I'm just editorializing here. I think it's a very important comment. That's one of the reasons why we're having this meeting is to try and come to some kind of agreement or understanding of how to proceed.

Then David also noted that from his point of view as an inspector one of the most important things we can be doing and ought to be doing now is nailing down our significance determination process.

Then after David gave his comments -- are you there?

MR. VAUGHAN: Yes.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. After David gave his comments, Felix presented an overview of the NEI comments. He talked from the January 16th letter

that he sent. That's where we are.

MR. VAUGHAN: Got it. That's great.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. I have a couple of thoughts on the NEI letter on Felix's comments.

I'll just go right down the list.

In your paragraph, the top paragraph on page 3 of the letter, you say, "NEI recommends that finalization of the communications plan be deferred until guidance from the Commission is received."

Could you kind of flesh that out for me so I understand what kind of guidance you're looking for?

MR. KILLAR: Basically what we're looking for there is the SRM response from December 20th.

We sent the letter and the SRM from the Commission was not out. We anticipated from the discussion that you would be getting quite a bit of guidance from the Commission on the communications programs.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. That's what I thought it was but I just wanted to be sure that we were all on the same place on that one.

Now, the next thing on the cornerstones of safety, you were talking about the fact that maybe we were reinventing the wheel and that a lot of work has already been done. I don't want to pick on your

1 words. I'm trying to understand conceptually. You also said that the NRC needs to put more cards on the table. I guess I was wondering 3 what you're looking for. 5 MR. KILLAR: Not so much in the cornerstones of safety. I think what we're looking 6 7 at there is more in the area of the significance 8 determination process. 9 MR. CASTLEMAN: Right. 10 11 MR. KILLAR: What the staff has been using 12 for that already because apparently we've got so many cases they have done. 13 14 MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. 15 MR. KILLAR: What the staff's been using 16 for determining the risk significance because, like 17 you say, we've seen indications from inspections that the staff has been identified some of the 18 higher risk areas of stuff. What have they been 19 doing in order to make those determinations? How do 20 21 they do that? Is it being done just by pocket and this 22 23 guy reads this ISA before he goes out to XYZ

facility and he says, "Gee, I think certainly from

my reading this is a high-risk area. This is the one I'm going to focus on." Or does he have specific guidance as to what he should be doing?

MR. AYRES: I can talk to that a little bit. This is David Ayres. What we use a lot of times now, there is a little bit of guidance in the enforcement policy itself where it delineates severity levels of violations and things like that.

Also, there are some task enforcement guidance memoranda that talk about risk significance of inspection findings. Also, one of our manual chapters, I believe it's 0610 in writing the reports, it actually lists certain questions to ask yourself when you see something as to whether or not there is some significance there or not.

My whole concern about the significance determination process is that there's not a consolidated document that really goes through the thinking process on how you determine if something is risk significant.

I know also in the field a lot of times we will talk to the licensee, the safety managers and licensees to see what their feelings are, where they think the most risk significant areas are.

Based on that along with the other past experience and the guidances that are in the EGM manual chapter is how we determine where to look at an inspection and how to determine the risk significance of things that we see. There is no hard consolidated guidance on how to do that yet.

MR. KILLAR: Yeah. I think that is kind of the indications we have is that you've got some things. You've got some like memorandums and things on that line, but there isn't anything that pulls us all together in one document.

I think it goes back to your comment you made earlier, Pat, is that this is an evolutionary process and what you want to do is you want to have ordered evolution rather than a chaotic evolution because no one has really sat down and pulled all the stuff together and somebody writes something up and then say, "You forgot about this document over here and this directive over here." We would just like to see all of that we put together and made available to us. We're not familiar with what all you guys are looking at.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. I think in a certain way what David just outlined or described is

kind of an ad hoc process. In other words, we do have stuff, guidance available and techniques available.

MR. PIERSON: One thing I want to say, too, is that we don't operate in a vacuum. We have qualified people, qualified section chiefs, qualified managers. They don't go down and just inspect the facilities at random.

They focus on areas based on previous experience, based on knowledge, based on reports, based on indications from licensees and from other licensees from national and international like guidance documents to make a decision about where it would be best focused in terms of the safety benefit to the final inspection.

It's difficult. I hear what you're saying but there is not a simple recipe. It's not a simple cookbook to hand you and say when an inspector comes to your site, he's going to use these 10 steps to figure out where he's going to inspect.

If that's what you're asking for, that doesn't exist and, furthermore, probably never will exist because I think that puts too much of a boundary in terms of what you are trying to do for

our inspectors.

We try to send qualified knowledgeable people to use the best information at hand to make an informed judgement about what they need to do and how they need to do that.

PARTICIPANT: Bob, I think we're getting a little bit off the topic in that we're not asking for a laundry list or a checklist or what have you.

We just want to know what guidance the inspectors are working with. We have the inspection manual.

MR. KILLAR: I think professional judgement is a good answer.

MR. PIERSON: We are trying to provide a more processed guidance, as you recall. You are never going to get to the point where an inspector has some short document or laundry list that tells them how they're going to do that.

It's tied up in a qualification program.

It's tied up with respect to knowledge, to ability,

to judgement. All these things together are folded

up into a plan to say how you are supposed to do

inspections.

Ultimately at some point in the future we will be using a fundamental template to prescribe

that process. It will be the integrated safety analysis.

But even that, I don't want anyone to go away from this thinking that the integrated safety analysis says these six things are high risk and these five things are low risk and somebody comes down in the future and wants to look at a low risk and says, "No, you can't do it. This is a low risk on your ISA and that's all that counts." It's never going to be that way. That's all I'm trying to say.

MR. KILLAR: And we're not asking to do anything that specific. We're just trying to get a better handle on what you're doing. I think a good example of this is a couple of years ago we were having a lot of issues with the LPR process because we didn't understand how you did the LPR process.

When we sat down and walked through how you did the LPR process, we said, heck, that makes sense. We understand what you're doing now. Before that we thought it was just kind of arbitrary and stuff.

Now that we understand how you do the LPR process, we felt the LPR process made sense to us and was more valuable. It was understanding how you

1 go about doing your business makes it clear for us of how to help you answer the questions you have to 2 3 answer. MR. MOREY: I think as we move into 5 this --MR. CASTLEMAN: Could you give your name, 6 7 please? 8 MR. MOREY: Dennis Morey. As we move into 9 this new reengineered program we are going to move in the direction of working with the licensee at the 10 11 start of the inspection and identify the risk significant areas, the predominant risks, the 12 predominant controls, how they are implemented in 13 14 working through the inspection in that direction. 15 As we've been going along here recently 16 and we've been working with the reengineering 17 program, I've been working on a set of 10 questions that are pointed in that direction. 18 Identify your common risk areas, identify 19 the common controls, identify the management systems 20 to ensure that the controls are available and 21 22 Then we go out and look at those and see 23 that the licensee is correctly identifying problems.

Basically I think that's how the

inspection program is work forward into this and we're going to ultimately end up with new inspection procedures that address those areas, that address the inspection in that way.

MR. KILLAR: That's fine. This is exactly what I'm talking about. You've got these 10 questions that somewhere, somehow or other you arrived at. If we had those 10 questions, we would have a better understanding of what you're looking at when you come to our facilities.

When you ask a question that is derived from these same questions, we know where you're coming from rather than saying, gee, why is he asking that question? This is what I'm saying.

You've got informal guidance, or whatever you want to call it, internal to the NRC and it doesn't help us to understand what you're doing if we don't have this information.

MR. PIERSON: I don't think we have any informal guidance internal to the NRC. What he's talking about is something that he's developed on his own for inspection. We don't have guidance of the type that you're describing that represents something that has been issued from the NRC

1 providing information to inspectors of how to 2 conduct at that level.k 3 MR. KILLAR: Okay. He has his 10 4 questions. David has his 10 questions which may be 5 completely different. What you're saying is you don't have a consistent program? 6 7 MR. PIERSON: No, I'm not saying we don't have a consistent program. I'm saying the thrust of 8 9 our program is based on the training and 10 qualification of the staff in conjunction with 11 oversight and management of the people that are implementing the program. That applies consistency. 12 MR. KILLAR: We are getting off the topic 13 14 here, Bob. I understand where you're coming from. 15 I just hope you appreciate where we're coming from. MR. PIERSON: I understand what you're 16 17 saying but we're not going to be in the short-term 18 providing a list of questions of how our inspectors conduct the inspection. That's not going to be 19 happening. 20 21 MR. SCHILTHEM: If I could add something, I think we've just illuminated why we need some 22 structure to this significance determination 23 24 process.

MR. PIERSON: The structure will be the ISA.

MR. SCHILTHEM: I don't think anybody is asking for a recipe or expects a recipe. We do have a unique opportunity because every day we're learning as we're doing ISAs and we you're inspecting ISAs we're learning how this process is going to work.

Right now, well, we can probably get to the first graph of a significance determination process. Like you said, it's going to be an evolution. It will probably be a couple of years before we actually know where we are. That would be my expectation based on having five years of doing ISAs.

MR. CASTLEMAN: But even having a first draft significance determination process that we can start to implement in full recognition that we're going to be revising it and refining it and making it better as we get better information from ISAs and so forth. I think eve that step will go a long way to addressing the concern that Felix put on the table.

MR. SCHILTHEM: And that step has to use

1 the existing information, staff directives or 2 memorandums or whatever as not the only input but as 3 one of the inputs. 4 MR. CASTLEMAN: Right. I think that's pretty clear. Out of this discussion I think that 5 is sort of -- or this discussion has sort of 6 7 underscored the importance of getting moving on 8 significance determination process and getting 9 something on the street and implemented. 10 Yes, Neill. 11 MR. HOWEY: Isn't there a parallel effort 12 to produce an NRC inspection procedure that goes with this process? Isn't that what I think I hear 13 14 Felix asking for in terms of structure of what NRC 15 is going to inspect? 16 MR. PHILLIPS: Parallel is right, Charlie. 17 It's more series. MR. CASTLEMAN: Right. It's more series. 18 19 MR. PHILLIPS: As a matter of fact, it's No. 14, I believe. 20 21 MR. CASTLEMAN: Right. Item No. 14, Item 22 No. 15 on the work plan deal with revising the 23 inspection program. 24 Go ahead, Monte. Do you have some

thoughts on that?

MR. PHILLIPS: I just want to mention that's where they are. Getting back to the point Felix made, I know there's a management director who talks about where we select whether or not we're going to send out an AIT or IIT for an event. I don't know if those management directives are available to you or not.

MR. PIERSON: I think there are.

MR. PHILLIPS: There's a specific management directive that talks about AITs and it has criteria in it on where you go and where you come from. It's kind of a significance determination.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. Let's see. I think just to summarize and sort of beat this to death a little bit more, the significance determination is something we need to get moving on soon.

In response to Neill's comment, we also do need to move on the inspection program in terms of just revising the structure of the program and also revise the procedures. Again, in full recognition that all the stuff is going to continue to evolve as the ISAs evolve.

I think the next comment then, just moving onto NEI's comments on corrective action plan, it says -- Felix, the comment letter said that NEI and industry will take the lead in developing the core principles for a corrective action program. Do you have any idea of a time frame at this point?

MR. KILLAR: We talked about that actually just recently here. We feel probably later this year we can have something. The issue right now is because we just got Chapter 11 and we're now looking at Chapter 11. We will be starting to pull together how we actually will go forward based on what's in Chapter 11.

For those not familiar with Chapter 11,
we're talking about Chapter 11 in the standard
review plan 1520 which deals with management
measures and corrective action programs as sort of a
subsidiary to the management measures. We have
already looked at some core things that were put out
by IMPO.

In fact, Walt, I believe, is one of the ones involved in that. We've got some things in the works but based on having, as I think Dave alluded to earlier, we've got a lot of stuff and we're

really heavy loaded in the first part of this year in getting the responses to the NRC on April 18th, materials and things on that line. We think we'll probably have something but it will probably be later this year.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. I'm going to try to pin you down a little bit more now. When do you think you could come up with a date for when we could get this piece of the revised program, at least the first draft of this piece of the revised program in place.

MR. SCHILTHEM: Before we go to a date, can we have a short discussion on the end? I mean we've got to begin with the end.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay.

MR. SCHILTHEM: The deficiency right now from your standpoint from what I've heard it appears to be that a corrective action program just isn't consistently described in the applications.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Actually, that may be true. It might be. I'm not even going to -- I'm not really the right person to comment on that. For the purposes of this process, what we're looking at is how would we in inspection and enforcement space

treat corrective action programs.

What we're looking at is, or what we're trying to drive for is how effective are your corrective action programs in self identifying and fixing problems or with an emphasis on fixing the problems to avoid repetitiveness. That's really what we're looking at for the purposes of this rather than us straying into licensing space or programmatic space per se. We're just really looking at effectiveness. That's really the end in mind.

MR. SCHILTHEM: That's not totally consistent with what Mike Webber said at the last meeting because we had a bit of this discussion. It was his view, anyway, that he wasn't willing to acknowledge that without a corrective action program described in your license application, that this piece could be considered done.

MR. PIERSON: I think what Mike was trying to say is that a significant factor in terms of our ability to utilize this program for the reactor organizations is that they have in place corrective action programs that describe how the licensee is going to implement processes such that when the

event occurs, they will not have a similar follow-on event, that the causative actions of that event are addressed such as it's not going to occur again.

Things may have changed very recently in the fuel facility arena, but our perception is that fuel cycle facilities, not to pick on any particular one, but as an industry, as an aggregate, probably do not have the rigor in their corrective action programs to allow us to make the same judgment for the fuel facilities that we make for reactors.

Now, the answer may be that they don't need the same rigor. The answer may be that because of inherent differences in how the fuel facilities are regulated and how the reactors are regulated in the safety significance, and so forth, may not need the same rigor.

But, by the same token, that hasn't been demonstrated either. At some point we've got to decide what is needed, when enough is enough, and come to some consensus on what an adequate corrective action program is such that it's doable and understandable from your perspective and from our perspective it provides the necessary ingredients for us to be able to rely on it as a

significant factor in this oversight process we're trying to develop. We don't think we're there yet. MR. SCHILTHEM: I agree with you and that's step one. Step two is then to implement Okay? I'm trying to draw some time line synergy here. In April we'll be submitting plans for when we complete our ISAs and when we submit management measures. One of those management measures is close to a corrective action program. MR. PIERSON: That's a plan for when you need to submit this.

MR. SCHILTHEM: I understand, but that doesn't necessarily mean that you have to have that management measures in place or the corrective action in place by the time you're done with this plan.

MR. PIERSON: Ultimately when we say we're in compliance with the new rule, Part 70, whether that be one year after April 18th or four years, we will have submitted all the information. Hopefully this corrective action plan is part of that information that says, okay, now we have --

MR. SCHILTHEM: I want to say one other thing about the corrective action plan and getting

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back to something Felix said earlier about why we didn't include it in Chapter 11.

The concept that we're moving forward in this process is that these attributes, particularly the management measure attributes, are driven by the safety significance or the safety threshold of a particular item that you rely on for safety.

Now, if one were to construct a generic corrective action plan that would fit neatly into that Chapter 11 such that it would apply to any fuel cycle facility licensed and regulated under Part 70, you would be constrained in the sense that, I think, for some it would be overkill and for some, if it were generic enough, it may not be enough.

What we would rather you do is look at what you're doing and how you're making these judgements and what you need to do because I don't think you need the same corrective action program for some processes that you might for other processes.

To some extent that's going to have to be driven by how you assess the safety of your site, how you assess these items we rely on for safety, how you implement your integrated safety analysis,

and how you tie these management measures together to come up with something that is probably going to be relatively unique but still has some common attribute.

Now, if we could identify these common attributes and conclude that they are universal, then maybe we would want to include them in some sort of universal guidance. So far we haven't been smart enough to be able to do that.

MR. PIERSON: I guess I'm not communicating very well. I'm not talking about technically what the corrective action program is.

I'm trying to explore the implementation or your action to determine that the licensee has an appropriate corrective action program. For example, would you come out and do a focused inspection a year from now?

MR. SCHILTHEM: I would say, just speaking off the top of my head, your corrective action program would have from your perspective the outcome it was attempting to establish and how you are going to constrain and bound and implement that so that you can obtain those outcomes. Then you would have some way of justifying that measure.

We'd probably come out somewhere in the future and inspect that. Now, would it need to be a licensed condition? I don't know. I'd be reluctant to say it would need to be.

MR. PIERSON: At some point there will be a process where NRC comes to each licensee and determines, yes, your corrective action program is adequate in the frame work of what your current needs are and what the new oversight program is.

MR. SCHILTHEM: What I'm trying to say is the date when we come up with these core elements should depend on when that's going to happen. It will happen after you've established that process.

If you came up with a program tomorrow plotted to your facility, I don't think we would realistically think it would be worthwhile to go inspect that the day after tomorrow.

We would probably want to allow some time to work. Maybe the right answer is six months or a year, but it's going to be some time so that we can make a judgement to determine how effective that process is.

MR. PIERSON: Going back to what Felix said, as licensees we all provided information to

NRC that said these are our corrective action programs in place and they've been in place for years and we think they are satisfactory.

MR. SCHILTHEM: They may be.

MR. PIERSON: The core elements we write will be consistent with what we already have in place.

MR. SCHILTHEM: I don't dispute that.

MR. PIERSON: We can write the core elements consistent with what we have in place and you could come and do a focused inspection tomorrow. We could check this corrective action program off the box. It's done. It's inspected. It's there. We've got it in place. It's not necessarily described in our license.

MR. SCHILTHEM: You feel like you've got something there that you feel is acceptable and adequate that meets the threshold of what you're trying to establish. I think we should probably take that for action and see if we could conduct some inspection and give you some feedback. I don't know how the other licensees feel about that.

MR. SHERR: Can I ask a question? You've got this notion that Chapter 11 hasn't addressed

corrective action programs.

MR. KILLAR: Lay out in Chapter 11 a generic frame work for corrective action program.

We suggested that the Chapter 11 have such a structure to it and we were told no, that's not the way the staff wanted to do it.

MR. COX: The two sections in Chapter 11 called products --

COURT REPORTER: Can't hear you.

MR. COX: I'm Tom Cox. The two sections in Chapter 11 that are called Investigations and Audits and Assessments are relayed by the staff to incorporate all of the core elements of importance to corrective action programs we know of to date lacking ISA summaries and ISAs they comport to the new Part 70. We feel that we had it all down there.

NEI and other stakeholders who have agreed with this agree with Chapter 11. If you have programs that comport with the elements of those criteria, I think, too, they're in good shape. It's a matter of writing it down.

MR. PIERSON: It sounds like what we probably need to do is maybe on a few select licensees go look if you feel like you're ready.

Communicate that to the project manager and then we could go down and take a look at it and do an inspection and come back with some feedback for the group as a whole and say, "Yeah, that looks like it works."

But I want to say that it might work for you but that still doesn't mean that corrective action plan be cut out of your organization and transplanted to another organization.

MR. KILLAR: The other issue is, as I indicated earlier, that when we convey this information to Dr. Paperiello and Mr. Kane and stuff, not all of them are licensed conditions or part of the license. There are people in corrective action programs that are not part of their licenses.

One of the issues was that the response was it has to be part of the license in order for it to be enforced by the NRC. I think that was part of what Steve was alluded to, how do we make that part of the license without going through a license renewal or asking for a license condition for those people who aren't part of the license and then to what criteria do they apply.

Until we had Chapter 11 finalized, it

wasn't clear what that criteria is. We have been playing sort of a chicken and egg situation here and we are about there now to where we can go out now and raid the hen house. MR. SCHILTHEM: Now, if the determination out of NRC, however that determination gets made, is that it has to be described in the license application. Then I think we need to look at the other license application activities we've got going on in relation to the implementation of the new Part 70 to determine when. I guess what I heard as the reaction out of here is that staff needs to decide -- NRC needs to decide if we can check this box. MR. PIERSON: Are you guys listening to They're giving you an action item. Will you agree to it? MR. SCHILTHEM: I'm asking. I'm not --Rephrase it. MR. SHERR: MR. SCHILTHEM: Is there an action where NRC staff needs to determine can a corrective action program be given credit for if it's not described in a license application or does it need to be

described in the license application?

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1 MR. CASTLEMAN: Credit for an inspection 2 space? 3 MR. SCHILTHEM: Yes, in terms of what 4 we're trying to accomplish. 5 MR. PIERSON: I suggest that we as an organization make a commitment to go and look at one 6 7 of these corrective action programs. When we look 8 at the corrective action program and how it's 9 implemented, then we can come back and say, "Here is what we found." 10 11 At that point is an organization we could 12 come to consensus about how we need to -- you know, is it acceptable the way it is? Do we need to write 13 14 a license condition? Should it be included in some 15 sort of description? What do we need to do? And then communicate back to them as an organization. 16 17 That's what I think I'm hearing you asking for. that correct? 18 19 MR. SCHILTHEM: BWXT would be a good example because we have what I consider to be a very 20 strong corrective action program. It's not 21 22 described in our license application. 23 We do inspect the corrective MR. AYRES:

action programs, too, when we do a follow-up on an

event or even follow-up on corrections from violations. We do look at the corrective action program, look at the corrective actions that were made and usually in the inspection report make a determination of whether it was appropriate or adequate or not. We are doing that limited now.

MR. PIERSON: That's on a case-by-case basis.

MR. AYRES: Not a complete programmatic basis. Right. But if you get enough of those case-by-case basis showing good corrective action, good corrective action, good corrective action, that kind of tends you toward the direction that they have a good program.

MR. PIERSON: Can we make that commitment?

MR. SHERR: Unless my memory is failing

me, under the revised Part 70 licensees will be

describing management measures and those are subject

to NRC approval.

When that takes places, consistent with what Tom was saying, by that approval we'll have approved those aspects of Chapter 11 that, in fact, constitute the corrective action program so there will be an NRC approved correction action program

once we've gone through that process. Is your request in terms of what would be done until that takes place?

MR. SCHILTHEM: My original question is a timing issue. That could happen anywhere within a six-month time frame or a four-year time frame. If it's going to happen in that four-year time frame, then I'm not sure why we're in a hurry to write the principles. If it's going to happen in the six-month time frame, then maybe we ought to be in a hurry.

MR. SHERR: So the context of your question is if there's a licensee that hasn't yet complied with all the revised Part 70 different time lines in Part 70, what would be done? How would we exercise this program in that time frame?

MR. SCHILTHEM: Basically. It kind of goes back to Pat's probing for a date. The answers to these questions are important as to how much priority we give this item.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. And I still would like to have some kind of a date. I've followed all the discussion and so forth. I'm going to be very parochial and say for the inspection program, the

assessment process, what we're really looking for is some kind of tool for us to use, for the NRC to use, in evaluating the effectiveness of the program, not for the purposes of taking enforcement against the program or inspecting the program, whether or not you have this element, the timing of your audits and stuff like that.

We're looking at it and we really need some kind of tool to be able to use or evaluate the contribution of your corrective actions towards facility performance. There is a real nexus here between corrective actions, facility performance, and NRC actions, effective corrective action programs.

I'm just going to call it effective corrective actions because I want to stay away from the program or the bureaucratic program word.

Basically effective corrective actions mean that there's going to be less NRC inspection in particular areas, in those areas where basically licensees are finding and fixing their problems.

Those are areas that we will not have to spend a lot of resources focusing on. Instead we can focus on those areas where there may be

difficulty. That's really what we're kind of looking for within this context. I do understand that there are some issues related to Part 70 implementation.

We are doing this all at the same time.

What I would like to be able to do is to be able to get, again, some clearer guidance both for licensees and for NRC staff to be able to start crediting these things.

It's also directly impacting -- this is where I really want to go in response to your comments, the NEI comments. It is right in line with NRC assessment of licensee performance. In the structure of this work plan we're using the phrase assessment of licensee performance as a more generic term for licensee performance review.

I guess one of the points I wanted to put on the table is that effective corrective action program is something that is going to feed directly into a revised licensee performance review. I would like to depart from this topic of corrective actions. Obviously we're not quite there.

We need to have further discussions but I would at some point like to hear from NEI at what

1	point we could get some kind of draft tool just to
2	put out in the public for stakeholders to review
3	that we can then start using in our inspections.
4	Actually inspections and assessments.
5	MR. KILLAR: Rather than talk about it
6	now, what I would rather do is based on discussion
7	caucus with these guys and look at what is
8	reasonable and then give you something back. We
9	would be glad to provide that in writing.
10	MR. PIERSON: We are still going to try to
11	do some sort of an assessment talking about these
12	programs.
13	MR. CASTLEMAN: Ted has the answer to that
14	because they're his resources.
15	MR. SCHILTHEM: I think it would be
16	valuable.
17	MR. PIERSON: You guys could go back and
18	discuss that. One of our licensees needs to come
19	forward and say, "Yes, I would like to be a
20	candidate for that."
21	MR. SCHILTHEM: If you want to use us,
22	that's fine.
23	MR. CASTLEMAN: The last thing I would
24	like to discuss in terms of the NEI comments is what

is the difference between -- how do you see the difference between Task 20 and the revised LPR process?

MR. KILLAR: Actually, that's a question we had for you. We see this process actually enhancing the existing LPR process where you stated as replacing the LPR process. We see the LPR process has all the elements that we were talking about previously in the frame work or what have you.

They haven't been laid out like they've done over on the reactor side but if you start looking and comparing and say, "Yes, this fits here and this fits there," you pretty well capture everything that's in the reactor process, in the existing LPR process.

The only thing the LPR process doesn't have is the graphical or web page type operation that we've talked about before and specific performance indicators. What we see this as using the LPR frame work to mellow these together and enhance the LPR process.

One of the concerns we have is that if you come out with a "new process" that replaces the LPR process, it's going to place a burden on us and will

place a burden on you defining what this is and laying it all out, putting all the documentation together and what have you. We don't see that's really going to help. Rather than do that, if we just take and build on the LPR process, we get the same goal.

MR. PIERSON: What you're saying is don't throw out the LPR process and expect us to come up with something new without being very careful. What we prefer to see is take the LPR process and tweak it into something that satisfies and you think it's pretty much there.

MR. KILLAR: And it goes back to it's an evolution. We have the LPR process. Evolve the LPR process and pick up the additional enhancements that you feel are not there right now. That way we can both get where we're going.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Yeah. I think substance wise, or in terms of the substance of our discussion here, I think we're on the same page. What we're saying is a new assessment process which is just that specific.

This box right here, that really is a revised LPR. We're just not going to come up with

some new process and toss out the LPR. I think instead it's going to have to be a phased implementation.

If we say revised overall assessment process or new overall assessment process, that pretty much is just the same animal that NEI is looking for by a different name.

MR. KILLAR: And what I'm trying -- maybe
I'm beating a dead horse. If you look at the
reactor side, basically the SALP wasn't very
effective so basically they threw that out and put
this new oversight process. They actually did
replace one old process with another process. We
don't need to do that over on out side.

MR. PIERSON: We agree. We have no intention of doing that. There may be some tweaking and modification, trimming around the edges, reliance upon more things like maybe a corrective action program is a better indicator, a more universal indicator. We're not going to throw the process out and start over.

MR. KILLAR: That's what we're driving at.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. I think we're all in the same place on that.

That ends the comment review. Unless anybody has any other comments, I would like to take about a five-minute break here and then pick up with the agenda.

MR. VAUGHAN: Pat, Charlie Vaughan.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Yeah, Charlie.

MR. VAUGHAN: I would like to make one little comment before we break up on this session if I may.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Sure.

MR. VAUGHAN: The discussion on the corrective action program, I tend to think that you summed it up pretty well there toward the end, but I just wanted to reiterate that. We got awfully focused on the elements of the corrective action program when we were looking at the revised Part 70 and talking about Chapter 11 of the SRP.

We really spent a lot of time, those others who were working on it, dealing with from a management standpoint what are the elements of an effective corrective action program.

I think we need to decouple that because you eliminated the question that in my opinion we have to answer from an oversight standpoint, and

1 that is how do you determine the effectiveness of the corrective action program? 2 3 In other words, all of us are going to 4 write our prescriptions now and they are going to be 5 evaluated to the Chapter 11 criteria. At some point we are going to find them acceptable. But the 6 oversight process then has to keep the finger on the pulse, so to speak, and determine are those programs 8 really being effective. 9 10 I think our focus need to be what are the 11 parameters or metrics or how do you go at determining the effectiveness of that program. 12 Quite frankly, that may be a little bit more 13 difficult to do then to define the program itself. 14 15 I just kind of want to reinforce that 16 question that you posed and I think that's the focus 17 that we've got to have going forward. 18 MR. CASTLEMAN: Thanks. I couldn't have said it better. I think that I agree with you. 19 MR. VAUGHAN: 20 Okay. 21 MR. CASTLEMAN: I agree with you. That's 22 something to ponder, I think, for all of us. 23 Okay. Any other comments? David

Lochbaum.

MR. LOCHBAUM: I just have a quick question. You've given me these documents almost two months ago and I haven't provided comments yet and I apologize for that.

The only thing I did see was related to

Item 24. It may just be a detail question. It says
in paragraph C, "Guidance for implementing and
maintaining the program." I don't know if that
includes assessing the effectiveness of the
oversight process itself. The direct oversight
process has an internal process conducted by the
program office to evaluate whether the oversight
program is meeting all of its objectives.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Right.

MR. LOCHBAUM: For example, when an AIT comes out, you have this feedback that you mentioned earlier where you evaluate if additional actions are needed for that licensee as a result of the AIT.

It also looks like there needs to be a matrix item. If we go back and look at the baseline inspections that the NRC does, the community scope of the baseline inspections need to be broadened because the AIT could be in an area that wasn't being covered.

Of if the frequency of an existing inspection may need to be increased based on the lessons learned from the AIT. I don't know if this item includes things like that or not.

MR. CASTLEMAN: To tell you the truth,

I'll be honest with you, I don't know either but

what I will say is what you just described is

something that we need to do. We absolutely need to

do.

We've got to have some kind of performance assessment, internal performance assessment in place. That is something, in fact, that kind of meshes very well with our planning, budgeting, and performance management process that we are required to do under the Government Performance and Results Act.

That's a great comment and we're going to take it and fold it in. Exactly how and when and where it's going to play, I don't know, but the substance of that is correct. Thank you very much.

Any other quick comments before we break?

MR. ROBLES: Not a quick comment. How

about if I reserve a comment for when we come back?

MR. CASTLEMAN: Sure. Let's take five to

1	seven minutes.
2	(Whereupon, at 11:27 a.m. off the record
3	until 11:39 a.m.)
4	MR. CASTLEMAN: What I would like to do
5	now is solicit additional comments or views. I
6	would just like to go right around the room to see
7	if anybody else has any other comments, anything
8	they would like to put on the table.
9	I'll start here. No? Mr. Lochbaum. No?
LO	Bill? None? I can't believe it. Everybody must
L1	be happy. Walt Schwink is here so we're all happy.
L 2	MR. SCHWINK: And silent.
L 3	MR. CASTLEMAN: And silent. Do you have
4	any comments?
L 5	PARTICIPANT: No comment.
L 6	MR. CASTLEMAN: Walt? We'll skip Walt.
L 7	MR. SCHWINK: I was told to be quiet.
8 .	MR. CASTLEMAN: Well, you have value to
_9	add, I know.
20	Any comments, Pat? The gentleman next to
21	Pat. No additional comments? Okay.
22	At the table. Steve, anything else?
23	Felix? Neill?
24	MR. HOWEY: I just want to know if

1 everything is out there and we philosophically agree 2 on this communication plan. 3 MR. PHILLIPS: We haven't got to that yet. 4 MR. HOWEY: That's the next topic. 5 MR. CASTLEMAN: Communications is planned for the next topic. We'll see. We'll address that 6 7 in just a few minutes. 8 Bob, do you have any comments? David? 9 MR. LOCHBAUM: No. MR. CASTLEMAN: Bob Pierson? 10 MR. PIERSON: No additional comments. 11 12 MR. CASTLEMAN: Mario? 13 MR. ROBLES: Yeah, I do. USEC has been in 14 step with the rest of the industry really up until 15 this point because we've been talking in general conceptional terms. Up until the point where you 16 17 start flushing it out and getting into more detail we were able to stay in concert. 18 Now that you have a work plan, my feeling 19 is you have to have three tracks and you only have 20 21 one track. Right now the track that you have and 22 the schedule that you have that is really driven by 23 the content is very specific to Part 70. It depends

a lot on Part 70 content. It depends upon Part 70

implementation and we're not a Part 70 plant.

But you recognized that, I think, in your statement regarding you don't feel there is a need for a pilot period because there are few licensees, they are sufficiently diverse, and you can work with each one during a transition period as you implement the program.

We agree with that. That kind of throws out the idea of consistency meaning that if there were tracks, there probably should be three tracks, Part 40 track, Part 70 track, and a Part 76 track.

We are all into the same game. That's why we could stay together conceptionally. We're all talking about timely licensee performance reviews.

We're talking about predictable performance reviews that neither the licensee nor the regulator is caught by surprise and that is clear to the public.

Last year, December 28, this is the LPR for the Portsmith Gases Diffusion Plant. It covers a two years period. From the standpoint of timeliness, this really doesn't satisfy the issue of timeliness. You get a report card that covers two years worth as opposed to the reactor.

This idea, and I've heard it in several

meetings now, that the LPR process is not broke.

What we need to do is modify it around the edges. I

don't think it's accurate. It's kind of like -
it's not broken in the context of like a blunt

knife. Yeah, technically you could cut through the

meat but you would have to work a lot harder to do

it as you want to do.

What we're talking about is sharpening the LPR process. Right now it's not timely. What I've sketched out -- what I've handed out is for this December LPR the five areas for Portsmith; nuclear material, safeguards, radiological control, safety operations, stakeholder support, and special topics.

What the NRC did with those areas is listed in the second column, LPR. They considered the nuclear material safeguards a strength, radiological control a strength, and safety operations they said there are opportunities for improvement. Then there were some challenges identified, and so on down the line.

Now, the next column is something that comes out of something that we do monthly so it's much more timely. What you're going to see, you're going to see some differences but that's because the

NRC is looking at a two-year movie, if you will.

We're looking at a month to month indication of performance. So if we look, for example, at radiological controls, which was listed by the NRC as a strength, we've got colors and green means it's a strength.

In one specific area we would have agreed with the NRC. This goes to the issue of predictability. I would love it when you score us and we score ourselves that we gain the same scorecard. There's something very similar and that is not the case.

In the case of USEC releases, something very specific, something radiological in nature, we're green, we'll call that a strength compared to our goals, our quantitative goals, and we're improving in that area.

When it comes to skin contamination, we're yellow. We're satisfactory but we're declining. In the area of radiation exposure -- excuse me. Yellow is we're in need of improvement. In the area of radiation exposure, we're satisfactory and we're maintaining. In the area of internal exposure, we're satisfactory and maintaining.

Similarly, in the area of safety
operations, the NRC identified it as needing
improvement and there are challenges identified. In
the safety area, however, our performance
indicators, again, they are monthly and these
indicators are from December 2000. We're green with
respect to safety system evacuation and we're
showing some decline.

That's something that tells our management to look at that decline to see if that's just something that's a pertivation or something that really is indicative of decline.

The area of safety system failures, we're green and maintaining. TRS violations, green and maintaining. Human performance, green and maintaining. Human performance issues, yellow and maintaining, NCS incidents, green and improving.

This last one, NCSS incidents.

Let me tell you the way these LPRs are perceived by the public because they are not very clear, frankly. They get picked up by the newspaper and here's a newspaper article from the Pie County
News Watchman.

They are reporting on the LPR that was

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just issued by the NRC. They're talking about the nuclear criticality safety and radiation exposure were additional health risks that were examined by the regulatory committee. Those strengths were identified in NCS.

Now, if I'm Joe Public and I'm looking at criticality is a risk and here is a plant that has no strength in that area, we all understand. It's kind of colloquial and parochial. No strength means there's nothing particularly noteworthy. You're in compliance with current regulations. Everything is safe.

But if I'm a public person, they have no strength, they have no robustness, they have no real margin in this area of nuclear criticality safety.

It doesn't look very good. But if you look at our indicator with respect to NCS incidents and violations, I can tell you we're green and it's a quantitative number of what that means.

There is this disconnect right now. From USEC's perspective and tying all this together, you've got a work plan that is hardwired Part 70.

Our view of the LPR process compared to our internal indicators, there's a mismatch.

Our perception of the value to the public in terms of timeliness and clarity and predictability there's an opportunity to improve that LPR process. We're in a position, frankly, that we're ready now to work with the NRC on an improvement in the LPR process specific to the gases diffusion plants, which I think you're going to have to do anyway since we're not a Part 70 licensee.

Now, we're right now enjoying a season of very good communication with the NRC. There have been recent personnel changes in the licensing branch; the addition of Eric Leeds, Heather Aswood, and Joe Gitter recently joined that staff.

We've had tremendous good communication, candid communication. From the standpoint of having the right people, now that you want to have some detailed dates and milestones, it's a good position to be in.

Frankly, there's motivation from our side and from our management. For about a year now the Board has asked us for this consistency between the way the NRC rates us and the way we rate ourselves. There was a very, very blunt tool that we used internally called RPI, regulatory performance index.

That index was a roll-up of NOVs that we would have gotten, TSR violations that we would have had, criticality safety incidents meaning we were supposed to have two, double contingency. When we lost one contingency that would be significant.

This regulatory performance index was a way to -- it was really just added to see grossly where we were.

About a year ago when Walt started this process, we put this whole RPI on hold and said, you know, let's can this. This is not something that we could compare to anyone else. We are the only ones with this regulatory performance index so if it's high or low, we really don't know.

There was this opportunity for us to come up with one system across the fuel cycle licensees that would show the promise of having an objective way to compare ourselves so we put that on hold.

That's been on hold for over a year now.

From our standpoint right now is the time.

If you want to work with us, we are willing to do

that. The only caveat I would say is because it's

additional reporting, and you've called it

voluntary, but because it is additional reporting

and it involves additional effort on our part and it

involves, frankly, the sharing of information that is for internal management tools, although the NRC does get copies of it, has access to it through the resident inspectors.

This is not something that the NRC hasn't seen but it's not submitted, for example, on the docket and it's not something in the public.

Because it's additional work, because it's additional exposure as well in terms of some of the details, we will be looking for that promise, that quid pro quo that if you do this, there would be the possibility of less inspections if you, in fact, are showing good performance in a specific area.

Whether less inspection is in terms of the content or the periodicity of it. It's not kind of like we'll do something extra just because we have extra people and extra resources that are idle.

It's more that since we're doing something already, if we take this extra step and volunteer, and since we're not really talking of a pilot anymore but transition to working with you on this revised LPR that as a component would have PIs, what's the benefit from the licensee standpoint?

MR. HIGHLAND: Can I offer just a comment

back to that discussion? I'm Pat Highland. I happen to run the inspection program over at the Gases Diffusion Plants out at Region III. The LPR that Mario is referring to I was responsible for a lot of the decisions. I just wanted to fill in some of the blanks.

As you know, our process allows an 18 to 24-month look is what we're trying to do in assessment. We made a conscious decision back in June of 2000 and we informed USEC that we were going to delay what we had scheduled, an 18-month assessment, out to 24 months right after they announced the imminent closure of Portsmith.

We don't want to go to an LPR, meet with the public, and discuss all these technical issues and have all these other issues be unknown. That was a conscious decision that we made. We informed the company.

The other point I'll just make with you is when you go through the December '00 data here, it is outside our assessment period. Our assessment period ended September of 2000. That's okay. I understand what Mario is pointing to.

Let me just pick the radiological controls

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as a subject of conversation. We've got a site that gets 10 rem per year for the entire site. Not one person approaches 500 milligram. If you look at it from a pure regulatory requirement, the site is not required. You even have those measurements of their work force with some exceptions. There are some exceptions.

While I think it's very, very useful for the company on a monthly basis to track these types of performance indicators, it's interesting to note that what you would consider as a yellow or white possibly, when the regulator steps back and looks we still consider you a strength.

That's really good that you do that, that you consider it a white and you consider it a yellow on your monthly reviews. You hold your hands to the fire to keep your attention and all your site's attention on those issues.

I think we'd be pretty well criticized by
NEI if we took an ALARA program, an ALARA approach,
and we were critical of the site that no one got
even close to 500 milligram whether it was internal
or external. All that went into our process and how
we came up with what our assessment were.

I think they were valuable. I like your idea of once we start collecting performance indicators, certainly use them. We also emphasize as you go to the latter part of the performance review.

If you remember Portsmith at the very beginning of this assessment period, they had a very dramatic fire on site in December of 1998. What we gave them credit for when we looked at that two-year period was the recovery from, the corrective action to, and the improved performance of that site, particularly in the operations area.

You've got to be a little bit careful and not look blindly at one month's performance both ways. Both on the positive side as well as on the negative side. White and yellow, your yellow for skin contamination might be a contamination event that resulted in negligible or nonnegligible results to the individual.

The very good performance indicator tells you a lot of other things but what do you expect a regulator to respond to? Does that help to fill in the blanks?

MR. ROBLES: Our thresholds are below the

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regulatory thresholds.

MR. HIGHLAND: Yep. Let's do it.

MR. ROBLES: Because we want to be far away from before the regulator says, "You've got a problem." We want an opportunity for the management to respond so you're right. On the one hand, we would trip over ours first which is exactly what you would want.

MR. SCHWINK: Mario, let me add two perspectives and one from the public. Dave, jump on me if I misspeak. If I'm not mistaken, the very top cover letter in that next to the last paragraph said we found USEC activities to be conducted safely and nuclear material to be adequately safeguarded.

Then the next thing is we went through and understand our strategic plan, maintain safety.

Don't rachet, maintain safety. If in areas you're meeting regulatory requirements, we treat it as being tame.

When we go to your site and look at fire protection and you have your own on-site fire department, that's clearly an exemplary thing far above regulatory requirements.

Where we said you need improvement, we

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already said that you conducted it safely. You have met the adequate safety. The issue we're talking about is risk and in compliance space. If you had not met the safety standards, you wouldn't be operating.

Adequate safety at absolute minimum, no question. The issue we're dealing with with violations are where you are above the adequate level and we're talking about acceptable risk and in compliance.

MR. ROBLES: I don't want you to misinterpret that I'm complaining but here is another thing. Looking at the LPR. From my perspective, it's not as sharp as it could be in the area of hazardous chemical control, projected challenges to performance, safe recovery processing and storage of hazardous chemicals no longer needed for operation of GDP.

Portsmith is going to shut down in June.

There's going to be a number of hazardous chemicals that are going to be taken out of systems and stored. That's a potential challenge to performance. There's no indicator that, in fact, that's going to happen.

It's almost like showing you're going to be doing something new. Watch out. Be careful.

That's always true. Every time you do something you watch out. With hazardous material be careful.

When it comes up in the LPR and the public sees that and says, "Wow, that's a potential challenge.

Should I be worried they are going to be doing something new? Is there an indicator of performance in terms of procedures not being adequate, personnel not being trained, that when they do something new I've got to be worried?"

MR. SCHWINK: There is an indicator.

Experience. Forget looking forward. Where there are recurring systemic difficulties is when the plant's in an off-normal condition and when you're doing nonroutine activities. Shutting the plant down is clearly an off-normal nonroutine activity.

The challenge is as you go into it,
there's a whole culture there, a safety culture,
that is growing and should grow. There's a whole
safety culture that's mindset to routine operations
and normal playing conditions.

What we found experience wise, and you can track this with events or violations, there is a

recurring systemic problem when it's not a normal plant condition and when it's a nonroutine activity that there's difficulty.

Now, not inadequate safety but there's an increase in risk because of things like, "I failed to do it because I haven't done that before and it was my first time." Or, "I failed to do it because I ran into an anomaly that I've never seen before."

The challenge is how to manage that transition given that you are going to now be taking hazards out of pipes. You are going to be taking pieces of equipment that are contaminated out of pipes. You are going to be literally uncontaining hazards that routinely and normally are contained. It's a challenge.

MR. HIGHLAND: Your comment is good because the LPR doesn't define that at all. We spent a lot of time defining.

MR. CASTLEMAN: I'm going to jump in here.

I would like to get back on track with discussing
the work plan and where we're going.

MR. ROBLES: The comment is relevant to the work plan meaning that you need another track if you want to include Part 76.

1 MR. CASTLEMAN: Bob has something he wants 2 to say. I was going to say I think 3 MR. PIERSON: 4 we'll consider your comment and we'll consider your 5 request for a separate track. We'll talk about that but I think that's reasonable. 6 7 MR. CASTLEMAN: And I wasn't saying that 8 your comments weren't germane but the way the 9 discussion was going, it was becoming more of a 10 Portsmith LPR discussion. If we had more time, I 11 would say --12 MR. ROBLES: As an example just to show why there is this need. 13 14 MR. CASTLEMAN: Oh, I understand. 15 MR. SCHWINK: Pat, could I ask a question 16 just to understand his comment? My understanding 17 today is, No. 1, you already have a safety analysis that's more like a reactor than ISA. 18 We already know what you're relying on for 19 safety. You already have a corrective action 20 21 program that is more like a reactor corrective 22 action program. Plus you have performance 23 indicators that you use routinely. As far as you're 24 concerned, you're ready to step in today.

1	PARTICIPANT: They are ready to start with
2	steps one and two.
3	MR. ROBLES: Right. We're further along.
4	MR. SCHILTHEM: Does this plan, though,
5	preclude that? I'm still having a hard time.
6	MR. PIERSON: He's not asking you to do
7	something. He's asking us to do something because
8	we're focusing on Part 70. He's Part 76. He's
9	asking us to do something for Part 76.
10	MR. SCHILTHEM: If you look at the
11	schedule, by August you've got licenses for
12	voluntary performance indicators.
13	MR. ROBLES: For example, the current
14	schedule has October of this year. The last task is
15	October of this year. I'm thinking there's no way
16	Part 70 people are going to be ready October of this
17	year.
18	MR. SCHILTHEM: Why not?
19	MR. ROBLES: Okay. It sounds like you're
20	signing up, Steve. We could be wrong.
21	MR. SCHILTHEM: This plant works in the
22	absence of voluntary performance indicators. Why
23	not?
24	MR. KILLAR: I will take one exception,

that we have indicated that the LPR process is not timely with the two year. We suggest that it be one year. I certainly don't believe anybody would agree to month to month as you are proposing.

MR. SCHILTHEM: No.

MR. CASTLEMAN: I didn't get that either.

I just want to say a couple of things here. As far as having separate track, the way we've structured this program is to be inclusive with the Part 40, Part 70, and Part 76 licensees.

We also have the flexibility. It's flexible enough to be implemented at each facility to the extent that the facility is ready. Basically if the meat's not there, you can't make the hamburger. Okay?

So I would anticipate that we would be able to move faster at implementing this at the GDP based on the information that you just provided and some of it very well. That was the first thing.

As far as developing three tracks, I don't think that's practical. I don't think it's necessary because we're not locking in. You know, we're not tied down to such a level of detail.

The second issue is regarding the LPR and

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the LPR structure untimeliness. I do agree with your comments. In fact, that was something that was brought up at the December 20th Commission meeting in terms of what is it we need from an assessment process.

Timeliness and technically accurate findings and predictable results are three things that were put on the table. I think I listed five or six things in response to, I think, it was Commissioner McGaffigan's question. Those are the kinds of changes to the LPR process that we would be making.

I just wanted to say that I'm very receptive to your comments. I really don't think again that they are really any different but from what everybody has put on the table today, and I would even add that this is -- how can I say it? Your summary here is kind of a poster child for why it would be good for everybody to -- for us to move in the direction of changing the LPR process.

MR. ROBLES: The only thing I would disagree with is the everybody because I can't speak for the Part 70 people.

MR. CASTLEMAN: I'm not speaking for them.

I'm making an assertion. I'm just making that assertion. I think if everybody sits down and thinks about it, they'll agree because the more timely and more robust and more predictable the assessment process is to everybody's benefit. It's to the NRC's benefit just in terms of us being able to carry out our mission in an effective and efficient way. It's the licensee's benefit.

MR. ROBLES: We've been saying that for a year. We've been in violent agreement for the last year that it's to everybody's benefit to do that.

I'm just saying that when it comes time to fleshing out the details, the paths are going to start to diverge and you're going to have to negotiate.

MR. PIERSON: I'll put a little bit of a damper on that assertion, and that is we are somewhat resource constrained. If we do it more often, it requires more resources. We acknowledge that it's useful but, you know, in contrast to other things that we might do, we've made the decision, at least at this point, to do the LPR in agreement.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. Conceptually what I was thinking is that the LPR is that we're going to have a more efficient LPR that will not be more

resource intensive but rather less.

I also just wanted to say particularly for Dave Lochbaum, I think it's also of more benefit to the public. I don't know if you have any thoughts on that.

MR. LOCHBAUM: Just that I agree.

MR. ROBLES: Isn't that part of the reason that the -- the resource constraint was part of the reason if the licensee has provided the NRC information you don't have to go out and check as often.

Just make sure that the information you're getting is complete and accurate. You, in fact, save resources eventually but right now while you're building the process it takes resources to put it in place. Eventually it's going to free up resources.

MR. CASTLEMAN: We would hope. I guess we'll be in more future discussions on how to implement or incorporate performance indicators at the GDPs in our inspection and assessment plans for those plants. I hope I heard you volunteering.

MR. ROBLES: Absolutely. If there is a mutual benefit, then there's an interest.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. Any other thoughts

1 on work plan? Okay. Seven minutes after 12:00 now. Our next item was to discuss any changes to the 2 3 plan, any possible plan changes. I wanted to see if there were any 5 proposals at this point as to how things should be reordered and maybe deleted, changed, or whatever. 6 7 I suppose where we could start is with Item 10 on the common defense and security oversight 8 9 cornerstone. 10 Does anybody have any changes they would like to propose to that item in terms of either the 11 schedule date or the substance? 12 MR. PHILLIPS: I don't think we do 10 13 14 until we complete 9. 15 MR. SCHILTHEM: We are already behind 16 schedule so we've got to change the date. 17 MR. PHILLIPS: The dates won't hold. That's for sure because 9 implies that we've already 18 developed -- 10 implies that we've already developed 19 a cornerstone and issued it for comment which we 20 21 haven't done yet. 22 MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. One of the things 23 that this was hinging on was a discussion with 24 licensees or with some experts that NEI had. This

is my understanding.

Walt, can you help me out on this one?

MR. SCHWINK: When we went through the cornerstones. We had agreement in concept but industry wanted to have its "safeguard" experts attend to go over it. My comment was the kinds of things we would discuss would not be classified.

You could discuss them in an open meeting.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. So we're still waiting for that to happen.

MR. SCHWINK: Well, we actually had it scheduled. Felix had it scheduled for August and then it got postponed. Industry decided that they couldn't make that.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. So I guess I would just ask industry, NEI particularly, do they have a proposal how we should proceed with this particular issue.

MR. KILLAR: Actually, my recollection is different than Walt's recollection. My recollection is that Walt was insisting on a classified discussion. We tried to get some classified people together and there became an issue of having a facility that they could have a classified meeting

1 in, whether it be it DOT or NRC facility. The ball kind of dropped from there. 2 3 MR. SCHILTHEM: I can make a 4 recommendation to get us off the ball. MR. CASTLEMAN: Yeah. 6 MR. SCHILTHEM: We've got a conceptual 7 agreement on cornerstones and I think performance 8 areas, what we call alignment or whatever the heck 9 word we use. We've reviewed those. I don't know if 10 we specifically commented on those. 11 MR. SCHWINK: You wanted to wait until we 12 had the experts but it does not have to be requested 13 by me. 14 MR. SCHILTHEM: Given that this is an 15 evolving process, I will suggest that it doesn't 16 have to be perfect at this point and we do a quick 17 and dirty one last review and say it's done because there wasn't a heck of a lot of disagreement about 18 the cornerstones or the performance areas. Maybe 19 with some conversations between staff and two or 20 21 three licensees involved we could just get this off our table. 22 MR. SCHWINK: By the way, every licensee 23

except for Honeywell are going to be looking at

safeguards.

MR. SCHILTHEM: We had some pretty general alignments. Let's not make this harder than it is.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. So what we'll do is

I will promulgate the material that has been agreed
to up to this point in terms of conceptual
agreement. I'll get that out by, say, the middle of
next week.

MR. SCHWINK: Actually, it's already out there.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. Then I will verify that it is all out there and shoot out an e-mail to all the stakeholders saying, "Hey, take a look at this. This is where you can find it. If you have any comments, it's out there for your review."

Basically whatever I hear back by the end of the month, by February 28, will be incorporated.

We'll address it and then we'll get back on track for the March 9th date for Item 10. We'll just call it a done deal in recognition or recognizing that it is going to be an evolving process. I think that was a good proposal from Steve.

Any other comments on that? Okay. Next item is going to be corrective action guidance. I

1 guess this is where NEI is going to caucus with the 2 utilities and get back to us on exactly how to 3 proceed and when things are going to happen. MR. KILLAR: In other words, we are going 5 to caucus the fuel cycle people, not the utilities. 6 MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. That's my reactor 7 side coming out. MR. KILLAR: I was picking on you. I know 8 9 that. MR. CASTLEMAN: That's fine. 10 You're 11 right. You got to keep me honest here. 12 Okay. The next issue is inspection findings significance determination. About two 13 14 weeks from now we should be posting on the web a 15 first cut significance determination process. 16 is something that is going to be very evolutionary. 17 I think based on the reactor side experience, we probably will need to have maybe a couple different 18 versions of it for different types of issues or 19 findings and so forth. First I want to get a tool 20 21 out that people can chew on and we can start using. 22 Does anybody have any comments on the proposed dates for Items 12 and 13? 23

MR. SCHWINK: Can we make that date?

1	MR. CASTLEMAN: Item No. 12, we're going
2	to make that date. It's going to be a rough cut but
3	I think just for the sake of keeping things moving,
4	as long as we get a rough product out there, that we
5	can actually chew and have it out there as the
6	strongman that everybody can beat up. Walt is
7	shaking his head.
8	MR. SCHWINK: I don't think I could come
9	up with it in two weeks and I've been sitting on
10	this for over a year and a half.
11	MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay.
12	MR. SCHWINK: That's my personal opinion.
13	I mean, you guys are smarter than I am.
14	MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. Then what would be
15	a good date to revise it? How long do you think it
16	will take? You're smarter on this project than I
17	am.
18	MR. SCHWINK: First of all, it ought to be
19	a team evolution and should be a strongman, not a
20	product just to say here it is. The ground work is
21	already laid. We've already identified them and put
22	them out there and we did it in the September
23	meeting.

There is a slide that has green, yellow,

white, and red on it. I'm not sure that was focused on but it says here so many times you can have broken controls and still be green, still be white, still be yellow.

The issue that you need to deal with is not so much where you have an engineered feature failed or you have a human performance failure.

Those are easy because either they did or they didn't.

The ones that are tough are the management measures of degradation and failure. For example, you miss a surveillance frequency. I can't tell you tomorrow that you're going to have a failed control because you missed the surveillance frequency, but I know somewhere down the pike you're going to have one.

Maintenance is the same way. If you miss a maintenance, I can't convince you that you'll fail tomorrow but somewhere down the pike it will fail.

Coming up with those performance measures in terms of an inspector found a missed surveillance or a missed maintenance or a missed calibration and putting a risk significant threshold in performance space out, that's the tough one.

It's a management measurement which, if you think about it, it's not so much we go out and find failed equipment or failed human performance.

We go out and find they missed their surveillance, they missed a maintenance, they didn't document something. In reality space the control is working and it's safe but it's not documented.

Somewhere down the pike history has showed us that if you don't document it, you don't do things like control configuration, control maintenance, surveillance testing, calibration, procurement, all that stuff. Today to tell you how risk significant that is, that's a tough call. The management measures are going to be the tough one.

To answer your question, I think probably if you dedicate the team to it, you're probably a month and a half away from having a strongman.

I realize that your team might be more cohesive than Pat and Ed and myself because we tended to fight with each other a lot before we came up with something. I mean that in a positive way.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. So really you would say that's going to be possible by like the first of April which is a month and a half.

1 MR. SCHWINK: Assuming you start this 2 week. 3 MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. I don't know if 4 that's going to be a done deal, you know, that 5 revised date but that's one of the things in resolving the outcomes of this meeting that we'll 6 7 come up with. Of course, that will back up Item 13 which is essentially the significance determination 8 9 process that we would be implementing initially. MR. SCHWINK: Pat, do you agree? 10 11 MR. HIGHLAND: Yeah. MR. SCHWINK: Pat was the other team 12 13 member. 14 MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. Does anybody have 15 any other comments on that particular issue or item? 16 Okay. On to the NRC inspection program. 17 I think, one that David Ayes was particularly 18 concerned about, trying to develop the inspection program and procedure changes. 19 20 Of course, I also have some concerns about 21 having development of program and procedures for 22 stakeholder comment. I was wondering if anybody had 23 any comments on that particular item, particularly 24 the timing of it.

MR. SCHWINK: Just offer an insight. One
of the things we saw as a value and, again, this is
our perspective, was rather than us sitting in the
dark and writing a set of procedures, just simply
have a strongman and then evolve in a meeting with
the stakeholders the actual procedures. They knew
the predictability of it. They knew the reason for
it because they were part of it. It's a slow way of
doing it but nobody gets surprised when it pops out
the end.
MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. But basically this
is referring to the entire body of inspection

procedures. Right?

I would do them by groups MR. SCHWINK: like the first thing I'd take on would be MC&A. The second one I'd take on is physical protection. were going to bet, that's where you'll get immediate benefits.

So what you're thinking of MR. ROBLES: doing when you go through an MC&A procedure, you go through what you do now and next to an activity you would put optional and it's optional that the performance indicator is provided voluntarily and is acceptable. You skipped that part. If it isn't, if

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1 you don't have a performance indicator, we do that part just like you do it now. 2 3 MR. SCHWINK: What we talked about 4 conceptually, and this is going back over a year ago 5 now so you're right, the potential benefit of having a valid performance indicator is to extend the 6 7 frequency of the minimum core inspection. 8 The first question is what's a minimum 9 core to be able to look at something and decide based on what they looked at that you're fairly 10 confident that that risk of lost attridiversion of 11 nuclear material is being controlled well. 12 If you don't have a performance indicator, 13 14 you've got to put in more core inspection to get 15 what the performance indicators will tell you. There's a core for people who have performance 16 17 indicators and then there's a higher core where there are no performance indicators. 18 19 MR. ROBLES: But you're not getting any 20 more inspection than you're getting today. 21 MR. SCHWINK: Well, with performance 22 indicators you have less. 23 MR. ROBLES: That's right. That's what 24 I'm saying. Are you going through these procedures

1 and taking out things? Not take them out completely 2 but take them out only if. 3 MR. PHILLIPS: He's making an assumption 4 here that it has to do with the procedures. 5 are two aspects and I think Walk is addressing time frame and you're addressing content. 6 7 MR. ROBLES: Well, I'm going to get to content but the benefit --8 9 MR. PHILLIPS: Assuming you did the same 10 procedure, the point we're making is if you have a 11 performance indicator, you may get one inspection in 12 the entire LPR cycle as opposed to getting one every three months or six months or eight months or a 13 14 year. You may have half as many inspections, a 15 third as many inspections and produce scope and 16 write scope. MR. ROBLES: You're talking about 17 frequency and scope. 18 19 MR. PHILLIPS: Exactly. MR. SCHWINK: Don't forget that we get 20 21 performance indicators even if they don't call them 22 I get event reports. I get curtesy 23 notifications. Licensees aren't required but they 24 do it. It's a standard of excellence to say, "Hey,

I just want to let you know we had this problem." We only get those.

As you know from what I gave out, there are thousands of reporting requirements down to the level of half a gram, the U235 being missing or stolen.

There are things and, as Felix said, we don't want to create new worlds when we could make better use of all those thousands of reporting requirements we currently have. We do have indicators.

What would be nice is to have a set of indicators that rather than being event related are more process oriented to say, look, the process is working. It's going out and finding the problem and correcting it before it becomes a problem.

Problems always happen. I see the biggest return the soonest in MC&A and physical protection space. According to Keith Everly, he sees the same thing in the classified material brief.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Regarding this work item,

I want to just put out a general question, and that

is what do the people here think should be involved

in developing these program or procedure revisions

1 just in terms of scope of the revisions out of 2 detail. MR. SCHILTHEM: From what I've heard, Walt 3 4 suggest that you throw them all away and start over. 5 That seems a little radical. Okay. Putting radicalness 6 MR. CASTLEMAN: 7 aside, does --8 MR. SCHILTHEM: Or aggressive. Whatever 9 word you want to use. 10 April 27, 2001. Is that a MR. CASTLEMAN: 11 realistic date for rewriting the entire program? 12 MR. PHILLIPS: I don't think so, especially since the programs are also going to 13 14 depend on -- well, if you didn't write the program, 15 whether there's performance indicators or not, from 16 that standpoint you have to factor in with version or without version. 17 18 MR. PHILLIPS: I don't think your program It may need to incorporate what you 19 is that broken. learn out of the significance determination process. 20 21 It may need to decide based on the cornerstones of 22 performance areas whether you're current right now. 23 In general, beyond that step, I don't see it as

being that broken. That's my personal opinion.

MR. AYRES: In the existing program the procedures have a lot of overlap between areas it seems like. I mean, I'll go out and use the management controls, inspection module, or I'll look at audits and assessments. Then the safety guys come and do the safety module.

A piece of that is looking at audits and assessments of crit safety. Then the rad protection guys come and a piece of theirs is looking at audits and assessments. There's a lot of overlap in the existing system.

Also with the existing system there's a lot of things in the procedures where it tells the inspector to look at things that aren't requirements for the licensee. There's a lot of things in there that need to be adjusted.

The other thing is how you structure your inspection program as to how many procedures do you really need to look at the important areas. All those types of things need to be answered when we get together as a group and make that kind of decision.

MR. SCHWINK: Understand the significance of what he just said. Take the management measures

in Part 70. Every time a rad guy, a chem guy, a crit guy, a fire guy, and MC&A guy, a physical protection guy, or a classified material guy goes out and looks, he repeats all those management measures.

My contention is one time. If the management measures are working, they are working in all those areas so you just chopped off a bunch of procedures and you just chopped off overlapping duplicate inspections.

I would rather take the resource and focus on what is more risk significant than what's more controlling of risk, that the principal control and the root causes for that control not being operable.

And then the corrective action program, how much you can rely on that in terms of confidence.

I will offer to you, and I'm sorry
Westinghouse and NSF isn't here, there are a list of
questions and I'm disappointed Dennis couldn't spout
them off to you. Those questions are linked to the
mission and the strategic plan.

David, I think you've seen them. I'm not sure. That's what I'm expecting of my inspectors as a manager. I don't want them wasting time with

things that aren't missing. I want them to focus on what is missing.

I've laid out questions and told them that's my expectation. Those questions will get to the heart, the root causes, of risk significant problems and that's what we should be focused on.

Then when we come back to the nonsighted violation, the deviation, the nonconformance, or Level IV violation, they should be based on that risk significance and how that broke thing has increased risk in whatever process it was being used in.

I am doing that with my inspectors now.

One of the reasons is I don't have enough inspectors to do everything, and I shouldn't have enough inspectors to do everything. The key is focusing on what is really risk significant.

My inspectors are supposed to ask you at the entrance what are the dominant hazards. Where are they. What are the dominant risks and where are they. What are the principal controls controlling the risks and where are they.

What has been the dominant root cause for those controls failing and what has your corrective

action program done and how are your management measures ensuring that all that happens.

Literally when he walks on site, he should be asking those questions at the entrance. Your answers combined with his understanding based on events, previous inspection findings, occupational exposures or leases, affluent releases, real world, all that consideration plus anything that is changing and new in the licensing agreement.

Then with that judgement he's going to go out with his answers to those questions and ask you those questions. Where there's a difference try to understand where those differences are. Based on the answers to those questions, that's where he's going to focus his inspection. If he finds something, there should be no issue, no surprise.

Yes, it's risk significant. Yes, it's a personal control. Yes, it's a recurring root cause.

Yes, your corrective action program missed it.

There should be no disagreement.

If we get good enough with this, there's another issue I'm pushing which is a 591 inspection report. Before the inspector leaves the site, you see what the inspection report says and you sign it

to agree with it, or you don't sign it because you don't agree with it. That way no surprises a month later when you get an inspection report that's different than what you inspected.

MR. SCHILTHEM: Sounds to me like the NRC needs to go off and decide what they need to do with their inspection modules because as a licensee we are mildly interested. I'll tell you, we don't have a lot of input.

MR. SCHWINK: Does the word fees mean anything?

MR. CASTLEMAN: The bottom line is I think you're right, Steve. I think we have to take this piece here and if it's going to be global, the date has to be moved several months into the future.

If it's not going to be -- if we want to keep the date or keep some kind of semblance of a date some time this coming spring, then what we're going to need to do is just come up with some limited scope changes probably to the manual chapter just to realign our inspection procedures in accordance with cornerstones.

Also maybe put some inspection guidance in there like the 10 questions that Walt is giving just

1	in terms of focusing inspectors on how to implement			
2	each inspection procedure. Then, say, for the			
3	future the specific revisions to each inspection			
4	procedure and to try and rationalize them so that we			
5	get rid of some of the overlap and so forth. I			
6	think that's probably what the team, me and David			
7	and Monte, have to get together on and figure out			
8	just what we want to do there.			
9	MR. AYRES: In this No. 14 should be			
10	divided up into actually two items. One to just			
11	develop what the program structure is going to be			
12	like, and then after that start on the procedures.			
13	MR. CASTLEMAN: In fact, I think that			
14	might be what we have to do is turn this into the			
15	structure part and then save the procedure			
16	development for beginning sometime later in the			
17	summer even just recognizing that's going to be a			
18	work in progress and it's going to go for maybe as			
19	long as two years. I could see it happening that			
20	way.			
21	MR. PHILLIPS: I don't disagree with that.			
22	MR. CASTLEMAN: If we're going to do it			
23	right.			

NEAL R. GROSS

Okay. Let's see. NRC response for risk

significant performance. That is something that we're looking at coming up with a strong M4 and putting it on the street in May. Any comments on that one?

Okay. Next one. Enforcement policy.

I've been in contact with John Levinsky in the

Office of Enforcement and we're talking about having something together just as an initial cut sometime in April. I'm not sure if that's going to dovetail with the Office of Enforcement's priorities.

Bill, do you have --

MR. BORCHARDT: I don't envision anything much more sophisticated than just saying that whatever significance determination outcome is, that the enforcement sanction will be in concert with that. There will be equivalent enforcement sanctions based on the significance of the findings. I don't see it as being a highly complex change.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. Great. Thanks.

Any other comments? Am I going too fast? Good.

Overall assessment of licensee performance. We're looking at having something on the street in May.

Again, I think that is probably doable.

The performance indicators, I think we're

still on hold with that, although it sounds like we have a volunteer to maybe come up with like a mini pilot on that. We'll see what we can do there.

Then the plan for implementation. That item needs to be modified to reflect Dave Lochbaum's comment on how we're going to judge the -- assess the effectiveness of the new process.

Is there anybody here who thinks that or believes we have missed something or that there is something on here that needs to be taken off? Okay. I guess the silence seems to indicate that, at least, as far as the contents of the work plan we are all pretty much in agreement.

Aside from the timing issues we've discussed, and keeping in mind that this plan is flexible, we're not in a locked step here. Does anybody see any need for any changes to milestone dates other than what we've discussed. Okay.

MR. SCHWINK: You all know we have a strategic plan and that is literally our management is managing all that. In that context in our operations plan, which we did evaluate it against every quarter, I volunteered to my management and they put it in as my performance measure personally,

my section, my personal performance indicator nonrecurring risk significant events.

If I affected in my inspection, I'll find problems that cause recurring risk significant events and reduce it before the event -- prevent it before it happens. Actually what it is, it's your responsibility but if I'm affected with my inspection, I'll cause a situation where there are no recurring risk significant events. I didn't say noncompliance. I said risk significant.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. We're now at the 12:15 milestone of our schedule and it's 12:37. That is wrap up of work plan discussion. I think we pretty much have summarized the changes that need to be made and I think I would like at this point to move on to the communication plan very quickly.

The communications plan has been on the street for some time and I think it's pretty much a done deal. The major comments that we received on the communications plan, again, were from NEI and from Dave Lochbaum and David Ayres.

David Ayres' main concern was that -- he had actually two concerns. One of them was that the plan needs to be revised to reflect the fact that

1 we're not performing a pilot. That's a revision 2 that we're going to incorporate into the plan. 3 Anyway, he also said at some point we need 4 to have a procedure in place for implementing the 5 I was wondering if you could sort of amplify on that a little bit. 6 7 MR. AYRES: Well, you know, the plan states what we're going to do pretty much or what we 8 9 plan to do. There are things in there that even 10 though we know what we're going to do, we're not 11 sure how we're going to do it yet. Just 12 specifically looking at this. 13 MR. CASTLEMAN: When to have public 14 meetings? 15 MR. AYRES: Yeah. MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. So it's more of an 16 17 implementation plan that you're looking for. 18 MR. AYRES: Right. MR. PHILLIPS: Can we stick that in here 19 or do we do that separately? 20 MR. CASTLEMAN: I think that would be 21 22 something separate. That would be something that we 23 have to develop. That's more of a living document. 24 Not that this isn't a living document but it would

1 be something --MR. PHILLIPS: Lower tier. 3 MR. CASTLEMAN: Yeah, lower tier. 4 Something that, for example, each regional office 5 should probably take the lead on I think. Something like that, because you all are the ones with the day 6 7 to day contact with the licensing facility. MR. PHILLIPS: And my only comment would 8 9 be to implement the SECY paper which really 10 addresses communications big time. 11 MR. CASTLEMAN: Right. That's a separate issue and I'm not going to try to get in front of 12 that 800 pound gorilla. 13 Neill. 14 15 MR. HOWEY: Pat, if you look at Appendix B 16 early on there was listed some milestones there as 17 this thing evolves with the intent to plug them into a schedule once this program reached the point where 18 it made sense to pull the trigger on this thing and 19 get it implemented. 20 21 MR. CASTLEMAN: Right. 22 MR. HOWEY: These can be easily 23 incorporated into a work plan schedule for how to 24 implement this thing.

1	MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. So basically more			
2	than anything as far as the implementation plan goes			
3	then, we've already got the plan. We just have to			
4	put dates on it.			
5	MR. HOWEY: Make it work.			
6	MR. CASTLEMAN: Great. Okay. That makes			
7	me feel a lot better.			
8	MR. SCHWINK: Now for a comment about the			
9	public communications.			
10	MR. CASTLEMAN: Yeah.			
11	MR. PHILLIPS: A gentleman scholar from			
12	the Nine Government Group has excited the Commission			
13	to the point that they very, very quickly want to			
14	fix stakeholder involvement and also public			
15	involvement and they are dead serious. That's			
16	another performance indicator.			
17	MR. CASTLEMAN: Right. And that's			
18	reflected in the December 20th SRM or the SRM from			
19	the December 20th meeting. That's what I was			
20	talking about.			
21	MR. SHERR: They've made copies of that			
22	for anybody who might have some interest expressed			
23	in that.			

MR. CASTLEMAN: The next comment.

1	MR. SHERR: David, you want to say			
2	something?			
3	MR. CASTLEMAN: I was going to you anyway.			
4	It's your turn.			
5	MR. LOCHBAUM: I just want to address that			
6	one point. Those efforts, that very, very quickly			
7	thing, I'm not sure by what scale that's measured.			
8	The current date is, I think, April 6 for the			
9	meeting we asked for on December 20th and that's			
10	already slid twice so it may not be done before			
11	October of 2001. I don't think that's going to			
12	impact what you're doing here.			
13	MR. SCHWINK: Did you get an evaluation			
14	form for how effective this was, the stakeholder			
15	communication?			
16	MR. LOCHBAUM: I don't believe that either			
17	because I've asked one time for somebody to call me			
18	on the form and I haven't received a call yet. I			
19	can fill this form out and send it in but nothing is			
20	happening with these.			
21	MR. SHERR: If you tell us to call you,			
22	we'll call you.			
23	MR. LOCHBAUM: I've already done that.			
24	I've checked the little box, put my name and			

1 everything, and nobody has ever contacted me. So 2 this is a great tool. 3 MR. HOWEY: I don't know, Dave. I used it 4 and I'm getting more phone calls about meetings and 5 things than I ever have in my whole life. MR. CONNELLY: They think of you 6 7 positively. 8 MR. SCHWINK: Dave, let me put it this 9 way. For us mere mortals the heat is really on. 10 MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. Dave Lochbaum sent 11 in some comments on communication plan. The first one was that he had difficulty reading the plan. T 12 his is the RTF file when displayed on my computer 13 14 screen was too small to read except for the left-15 hand menus. Basically this has to do with the formats 16 17 we were using to e-mail out and/or post on the web our documents. That's something that we're working 18 I think this particular issue we solved. 19 MR. PHILLIPS: Let me ask a quick 20 21 question. Isn't this publicly available in ADAMS? 22 MR. CASTLEMAN: The communications plan --23 MR. PHILLIPS: I don't know if that helps 24 That may be a separate problem. I don't know.

MR. CASTLEMAN: The communications plan is we also took the two NEI comment letters and we just put those into ADAMS. MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. MR. SCHWINK: You might want to mention that you had Tony send a shotgun e-mail out to ask Cal if he could include the e-mail so they are more readable. I assume everybody got that. MR. CASTLEMAN: I would think so because it did go out. That's one thing I would say is if you have even a minor problem, just send an e-mail to Tony Chives and cc me because chances are if one person is having a problem, even if it's a minor problem, somebody else is probably having it. What we want to do is just make sure that we can get the information out to everybody on time, or everybody at the same time and in a timely fashion and that the information is readable and usable.

If we don't know, we can't do anything about it. I think Dave Lochbaum's problem here was solved fairly quickly as soon as we found out about it and I do appreciate Dave getting back to us.

Then Dave also said for the initial local

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public stakeholder meetings and the follow-up local public stakeholder meetings the NRC staff will solicit input from the public. During the course of these meetings it is strongly recommended that the NRC staff clearly articulate how this input will be handled.

The staff could respond to each comment via formal letter or compile a cumulative listing of public comments that are addressed and posted on the web site or use some other means. A public stakeholder should leave these meetings with a clear understanding of how he or she can monitor and see how the NRC staff addressed his or her input.

Just as an initial comment on that one -talk about a timely response and here we are -- is,

I think, right in line with the agency's response to
the December 20th SRM. We're going to follow that
kind of guideline. Does that satisfy you?

MR. LOCHBAUM: The concern that is expressed there came as a result of the experience with the reactor oversight process. I went to any number of meetings and provided same comment at every single meeting that never got addressed. I got plenty of opportunities to provide that comment.

I got zero opportunities to be addressed.

Providing me more and more opportunities to make the same comment is very efficient for me because I can just roll it out but it's not addressing the concern.

Industry had on the reactor oversight process several mechanisms to make comments. They posted frequently asked questions on the web site and the mechanisms for every comment that was made was catalogued and responded to. The public wasn't afforded that same thing.

That's all I'm saying is that there needs to be some mechanism. It doesn't have to be the ones I suggest to you but there has to be some way for the people who make a comment to be addressed.

The reason I brought that up is because

I'm not sure the evolution that came out of the

December 20th SRM is going to be resolved anytime

soon. I don't have great confidence that it will

end soon. I think your program should address that

issue separate.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. I will address it. Exactly how I'm going to do it I don't know. I do need to take action on that particular comment.

MR. HOWEY: Pat, we put a motherhood in here about that under strategies. We added in there the active listening principles will be used to ensure proper understanding of stakeholder input in terms of understanding comments that we received from the different forums as a way to know what we need to respond to.

It doesn't fully address what they say
here but I think it at least raises the bar a little
bit about listening to the comments and getting back
to the people.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. I would agree with that whole heartedly what you just said. I think the action that I just signed onto was to come up again with the actual implementation strategy, the actual way to do that, the mechanism. For example, frequently asked questions.

I notice on our technical conference web site we have a place for e-mail comments and so forth. I haven't learned how to use that but one of the things that has crossed my mind is that maybe I could set up discussion threads in there.

MR. LOCHBAUM: I tried to access that from the public document room downstairs and can't get to

1	the technical part. It's prohibited. There's a		
2	firewall and you can't get to it from the public		
3	document room.		
4	MR. CASTLEMAN: Can you get to it from		
5	your computer in your office?		
6	MR. LOCHBAUM: Yes. Anybody who wants to		
7	get to it can come to my office and use it.		
8	MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. I've got to write		
9	that down.		
10	MR. SCHWINK: That's even better than		
11	ADAMS.		
12	MR. CASTLEMAN: So you can't even get into		
13	the technical conference web site at all?		
14	MR. LOCHBAUM: Not from your offices, no.		
15	MR. CASTLEMAN: Geez Louise. Never mind.		
16	I'm not going to go there.		
17	Okay. Anyways, as far as that goes,		
18	setting up the discussion threads and maybe finding		
19	a way to use that as the place to put the comments.		
20	Just summarize them or something, the comments and		
21	responses.		
22	It's going to take work obviously on NRC's		
23	part to catalogue the comments much like they were		
24	doing on the reactor side. I think that's another		

thing I need to do is touch base with the reactor folks and see how they did it and their process for at least getting the comments and cataloging that.

It is doable or it fits with what we are doing. Then I should be able to take it the next step and that is respond to each one. I think that was your concern as to the actual response, going that next step.

MR. LOCHBAUM: The communications plan has a step in there under the strategies that Bill mentioned. NRC would solicit input and provide timely feedback was the second part that you mentioned that was kind of lacking before. You seem to understand and I'm sure will cooperate.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Right. Okay. I think in Dave's comments that was -- okay. Although not specifically stated, I assume that because the training described under the training activities will be open to the public, training handouts will also be publicly available. I would assume that is a good assumption. It is something we will have to keep in mind.

Okay. Then he says overall the plan looks very good and he appreciates the time and effort

that went into it. I'm sorry. I stole your thunder.

Now, the last comment letter we got was from NEI. Again, I'll ask Felix to very quickly go through his comments here and then we can discuss them.

MR. KILLAR: Okay. I guess the first comment or first concern is that we felt that the plan, the communication plan is more robust and overestimates the public interest. We felt that it's fine to have all these various things captured but to require these type of things is certainly an over extension of what is necessary and needed.

Beyond that, I think getting to the specific comments, the first one under the general outline, the communication assumes reactor model. The oversight would be imposed on fuel cycles.

We're not looking at the same process that was implied for the reactor model. We're looking more at an extension of the LPR process or enhancements of the LPR process.

Talks about the strategies. Talks about a formal custom communication plan for each licensee.

Most of the licensees do not even have a

communications person full-time on staff that they rely on in their corporate office for general corporate information and things on that line. I'm looking at going, once again, into something that is well beyond what the normal or practical expectations were.

We do think there is value, though, in having some type of general information available that lays out this revised LPR process in plain English that is available to the public. It could be distributed at the site and things on that line. There is some value in doing that.

In the key messages you'll note that we looked at some suggestions on how to change some of the wording. Eventually what we are trying to do is, once again, establish that we have -- this goes a little bit, I think, to what Mario was talking about earlier.

Some of the words that are used in there implies that we are creating a new system. We're reducing unnecessary type things or what have you. What we're trying to do is trying to make these words more clear and explain what we're trying to do and not give the public impression that the problem

is this thing is broken.

It's not broken. We're just making the process better. When we talk about key messages, that's what we're talking about there as far as what we are trying to imply there.

As far as audience and activities -- let me quickly see what we were trying to say here. One of the things you already mentioned in Dave's comments was the drop of the pilot program and the potential audience of the NRC and external -- there's no problem with looking at both external and internal audiences and stuff.

One of our concerns is that you can go out there and draw every NRC employee to get a review or overview of what this new program is and does that really make sense. Once again, it's sort of an overkill type thing and actually goes a little bit into the next one, internal stakeholder activities and what have you.

As far as tools, once again, the idea of a nice simple plain English overview document that is available for the public. We will certainly help to distribute that.

Moving into Appendix A, once again, we

feel that the issue of the stakeholders is too broadly defined. For instance, there are no FEMA activities at the field site facilities and there's no need to develop a new reg specific to these facilities. We think you're spending more resources than necessary.

Finally, the idea of having eight local and 12 Washington public meetings to disseminate the results and stuff is certainly more than would be reasonably expected.

What we base this on is basically our experience. You look at when we've had licensing action, major licensing action and we've had the opportunity for public meetings, public hearings, license renewals, what have you and stuff. We had zero interest at all.

Back a number of years ago when they did the program to having the open public meetings on the enforcement actions and what have you, we would have a public meeting and there would be no one there except the NRC and the licensee.

These facilities just gained very little interest from the public. We have no problems with conveying information to the public but just to have

meetings for the sake of having meetings to check a box. We're not sure whether that's really going to be valuable.

I think that's really where our thing is at. You need to tone the communication plan down to what the reasonable expectations are as far as participation from the public.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Neill, you were the primary author of the plan so I'm going to ask you if you have any feedback on what Felix said.

MR. HOWEY: Actually, I'm listening. We developed this plan in accordance with the expectations that we heard early on. The idea was to make it a very inclusive document that could be whittled down to be custom made for each individual facility based on their experience with the public they deal with.

When there's a whole list of potential stakeholders out there, for a contact where the stakeholder initially says, "We have no interest in this," off the list they go. If they do have some interest but it isn't very much, find out how best to communicate the information they desire to them and mark it down and carry the thing out.

It was never intended to be an all inclusive thing or you had to do all of this but you should touch these bases to make sure that we've identified all the potential stakeholders out there that might be interested in this process. It may turn out to be none.

MR. CASTLEMAN: In which case then we won't -- the scope of the follow-up that will be required will be reduced as I understand it. So essentially to use an analogy, this communications plan identifies a whole bunch of trees that we need to go around and shake.

Even though we expect, or some of our stakeholders expect, that we won't get many cherries dropping from the trees, we still need to go shake them. If nothing falls out of the trees, then we don't need to go back. That's kind of an oversimplified analogy but I think that's what the intent of the communications plan was.

MR. SCHILTHEM: I would suggest that to the casual reader it does not read that way. It reads as if this is a checklist of things to do in order to be successful at a communication plan.

The presupposition that there will be

public meetings, if there's no interest, why have a public meeting. Why go to that expense and orchestrate it. I would suggest the way the plan is written doesn't reflect what you just said to us as readers.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. So I guess in terms of substance it sounds like we're closer in agreement on the substance of the plan. Maybe we just need to put in some proper clarifying language or something like that.

How does that sound, Neill? Are you hearing the same thing I'm hearing?

MR. HOWEY: Yeah. I think a key piece of what we're missing is Appendix B of this plan which was kind of an idea of a guideline on how to follow through and make this thing work to where potential stakeholders who are identified shaking the trees and then identify which ones they are and how best to communicate to them as well as publishing brochures. If you don't think a new reg is needed, well, then we just don't do it. Just eliminate that. This was not supposed to be a recipe. It was more like a cookbook.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay.

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MR. SCHILTHEM: In the untrained hand it is a recipe.

MR. KILLAR: One comment we did put in here that actually alludes a little bit to something Dave was saying earlier. One of the things that would be very helpful in these public meetings is that if the NRC would have trained competent people to conduct.

What we've seen in some of the meetings that the NRC has had is that the NRC representative is so concerned that he can't say anything for the agency he doesn't say anything, in which case the public goes off and says, "The NRC didn't answer my questions."

You need to have someone that is able to understand that he has to relate back to the questionnaire saying, "Hey, I understand your question. I don't have the information to answer it with me but we'll get back with you," rather than saying, "Well, the NRC position is," and he reads the NRC's position.

Then the guy walks off and goes, "That didn't answer my question. I knew that. I read that before I came in here." You need to have some

trained NRC people to conduct these meetings that 1 2 know how to relate to the public. 3 MR. CASTLEMAN: That's a good comment. 4 That's going to be one that's going to be real hard 5 for me to respond to directly. MR. SHERR: Actually, there is a course 6 7 that they almost have to be encouraged to take on outreach, public meeting, communications. It's an 8 9 excellent course and is very much geared along those 10 lines. 11 MR. PHILLIPS: I think the real key is 12 answering the question. If you can't answer the question, at least get back to people. I think 13 14 that's one of the comments that came of the December 15 20th Commission meeting. People don't get back with 16 people with the answer. 17 MR. KILLAR: I think it goes to -- I think what Walt is trying to say is it goes to the 18 individual who is presenting that being able to 19 present that properly to the public so they 20 21 understand what he's saying. 22 MR. SCHWINK: So if the public says, "Oh, 23 Am I safe," you can confidently answer that my God.

question instead of saying, "I'll get back to you."

PARTICIPANT: Believe it or not, that was a big issue that Pat and myself insisted was on the LPR. You read this thing and, oh, my God, very first page, "You conducted your activities in a safe way." No ifs, ands, or buts. That's the first time that's appeared in an LPR.

MR. HOWEY: What I hear is two parts of this. One is people competent to conduct a meeting, the structure of the meeting, technical people available to answer the questions, and then the proper feedback to get questions you can't answer back to the people once the meeting is over.

Part of this was to get the Office of

Public Affairs involved in producing the brochures,

putting the public meeting agendas together, not

only at headquarters but at the regions where these

places are that deal with it on a regular basis. I

don't know if that satisfies --

MR. HIGHLAND: I'd offer, at least, the public meetings in Region III the last two years.

We have gotten our public affairs officers involved and they have contacted the companies and gotten their public affairs people involved. I was taught to hide behind the truth when I talk at a public

meeting.

We are always going to be asked questions that just come out of left field and we were not prepared to answer the question. It's our obligation to get back to those individuals. I think we've been fairly successful.

I need to ask Mr. Lochbaum if mine is the meeting he wasn't called back on. I don't know. I don't think it's any of those. What we do I think has been very, very effective.

Mario, I don't know. You've been to a couple, but i think over the last couple of years utilizing the professionals. I know it's the public affairs individuals.

We even came in there and conducted some training for one of our public meetings, a recent one. It worked very well. I think the communications went well. I appreciate your comment and certainly we need to do that. I think we're getting better.

Is there any feedback on that? I mean, I think we're getting a lot better than what we were maybe a couple of years ago or three years ago. I guess the one thing I haven't heard in your comments

that anyone addressed is I think I heard a suggestion do we really need all these meetings.

I didn't hear anyone talk about how we would assess that. Maybe we contact the stakeholders and the public to see what is the real interest. I appreciate what you're saying.

MR. SCHWINK: Augie Spector dealt with that issue in the reactor program. He was here and unfortunately left. The bottom line was they decided to involve the local government and held the meeting and some reactor sites they had as few as five people attend and in other ones they had as many as 40.

The issue that I think you're trying to get at is not deciding for the public they're not interested but making sure you get an effective way to make them informed that there's an opportunity for them to get involved. Then if they don't, you're done.

If nobody shows up at a meeting, come the next meeting, because NRR had a series, one before, one during the process revision, and then here is the end result. For the places that you have zero, you have the first meeting and you're done.

1 Augie Spector can give you some real 2 insights into that. 3 MR. HIGHLAND: I still haven't heard a 4 suggest as to how we would address your comment, 5 though. MR. KILLAR: I think to address it, I 6 7 think possibly as Neill said, you've got to shake the trees and if no fruit falls off, then you say, 8 there's no interest and we don't even need to have a 9 10 meeting here. 11 If you shake the trees and you only get 12 one response, you say do we need to have a meeting or can we just sit down and talk to this guy over 13 14 the phone or do a video link or whatever to respond 15 to him rather than having a meeting. Now, if you 16 get 10 responses, then it seems worthwhile. 17 MR. AYRES: All that can be spelled out in the implementation procedure. 18 MR. SCHWINK: We know we have at least one 19 meatloaf cooking lady that's interested. We just 20 have to have it in her kitchen. 21 22 MR. SCHILTHEM: Put this into perspective, 23 If you go shake the trees, think about though. 24 this. Tokaimura had a tragic accident awhile back.

NRC didn't go shake any trees. Maybe they should have but they didn't. The public says, "Okay.

Because the tree didn't get shaken, I'm going to assume this facility is okay."

Now we have this really subtle change in the oversight program from the perspective of the public. NRC is still going to command. They are going to oversee operations and make sure they're safe. The public for the most part trust NRC to do that adequately and is not going to delve into how they're doing that.

Now you can go shake the trees and you had this tragic event that you didn't go shake the trees for and you're immediately putting the public on alarm by going and even shaking the tree saying, "Boy, this is a big deal." But you didn't do it for something that really was a big deal.

Now, it's not an excuse. Sometime you've got to start and I don't know what comes first.

Nobody went to the local community in Lynchburg,

Virginia, and said to them, "Hey, are you interested in this? Are you interested in what happened in

Japan and our perspective on why it won't happen in

1 Lynchburg?" Nobody went to all these groups and said, "If you are, we'll have a public meeting." 2 3 That didn't occur. Maybe it should have like you said, Walt. MR. SCHWINK: I think it should have. MR. SCHILTHEM: But it didn't so now it's 6 7 almost a psychology issue. You're alarming the 8 public for something that is not a real issue where 9 you didn't for something that was. I think that's a 10 real problem. 11 MR. HIGHLAND: I think you've really got 12 to be careful in using your analogy. There's a lot of reasons we didn't shake the trees. No. 1, and I 13 14 wasn't involved in it, but early on during the 15 dialogues with Congress and the industry, the 16 industry volunteered to go out and verify that all 17 these facilities were safe. They went out and they didn't shake the trees. They chopped them down. 18 I'm a little bit concerned that you're using that as 19 20 an analogy. MR. SCHILTHEM: We chopped them down but 21 22 we didn't do it with the public. 23 MR. SCHILTHEM: We did it with you and us. 24 MR. HIGHLAND: It was a very visible

1 activity at the facilities that I'm familiar with. MR. SCHILTHEM: Not in the public community in Lynchburg it wasn't. 3 MR. HIGHLAND: I'm just cautioning you 5 that you just can't throw this out as we don't shake There's a lot of reasons we didn't shake 6 the trees. 7 the trees and a lot of it was industry response. 8 MR. KILLAR: Going back to the tug of war, 9 we did go back and make the public aware. I participated in a number of press conferences. 10 11 was on national television. I was on local television talking about safety facilities. 12 13 MR. SCHILTHEM: 14 D.C. MR. KILLAR: I was on national television 15 16 as well. We had an industry group that went around 17 and we had people who called up a number of the facilities. We had film crews that went to a couple 18 of facilities and looked at them and stuff. 19 had some local coverage but nowhere did any of the 20 21 public ask for a public meeting or anymore 22 information or anymore detail than what they were 23 given.

I do think Steve has a good point here in

that when you look at the reactor program, you were taking a significant process change from how you monitor or report results in the reactor program.

Here we're making a subtle change in the way an enhancement of the process was done. We're not making a significant change.

MR. HIGHLAND: I agree. I think that's good. I'm reacting and maybe I got a little emotional. I apologize. I'm reacting to, you know, there were a lot of reasons why the NRC didn't shake the trees. I hate to see that tossed out as an analogy without going back.

PARTICIPANT: I think you're talking past each other. He agrees that you challenged the site but you didn't call the public around the site and say, "We've looked at this problem here and we think it's highly unlikely because..." That's what he's saying. Yes, you did shake the trees. Every facility got cross-examined.

MR. MOREY: We didn't do a public meeting but we had a Commission meeting where we presented results. I made two public presentations on it and another employee made a public presentation on it at national meetings. I don't know if that matters.

1	MR. SCHWINK: You are missing his point.			
2	Nobody went to Lynchburg and announced in the town			
3	paper and on the public radio and the public TV that			
4	NRC is going to have a meeting here to explain the			
5	implications of the Japan event at BWXT. The			
6	explanation would be we've cross-examined this and			
7	there is a low likelihood of this happening here			
8	because. We didn't do that.			
9	MR. CASTLEMAN: I understand that. I want			
10	to bring this to a close because we really have to			
11	stop here.			
12	MR. SHERR: Can I finish by making one			
13	comment? Steve, I think you were suggesting this in			
14	the context that by holding the meeting itself you			
15	are alarming the public.			
16	MR. SCHILTHEM: Absolutely.			
17	MR. SHERR: That may be true but I think			
18	how much you alarm the public may depend in terms of			
19	how you present the information.			
20	MR. SCHILTHEM: The fact that NRC is in			
21	Lynchburg, you live in Washington and you can't even			
22	understand the paradigm I'm coming from. I'm			
23	serious.			

MR. SHERR: I understand.

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1	MR. SCHILTHEM: You don't live where we			
2	live so your perspective is entirely different. NRC			
3	coming to Lynchburg and announcing it's going to			
4	hold a public meeting will be a dramatic event in			
5	Lynchburg.			
6	MR. SCHWINK: We do that with LPRs.			
7	MR. SCHILTHEM: The first one was dramatic			
8	but we've gotten used to them.			
9	MR. HOWEY: How about if you tell			
10	Lynchburg that you're going to have a joint meeting			
11	between your people and the NRC to introduce a new			
12	process that			
13	MR. SCHILTHEM: Understand that we've			
14	never held a public meeting in Lynchburg.			
15	MR. SCHWINK: Why not?			
16	MR. SCHILTHEM: We don't have a need to.			
17	That's our business decision.			
18	MR. CASTLEMAN: Steve, I do actually have			
19	an appreciation. I was senior resident inspector at			
20	a site in a small town in Wisconsin and I am very			
21	familiar with the sensitivity of NRC's arrival in			
22	town being announced in the local paper. It does			
23	cause a little bit of interest but it doesn't cause			

a general outcry of alarm. I think Ted hit the nail

on the head.

Another thing is we have a consistency issue here and that is one of the things we're trying to do is enhance public awareness and enhance transparency in this process. If we're going to do that, one of the things we have to do is actually bet the process and just let people go. Let people know what we're doing and why we're doing it.

As part of that, I think that we probably ought to have the facilities be co-presenters and we can basically make a statement and say, hey, the last LPR at this facility said they were operating safely.

This is not about this facility's specific performance. This is about what the NRC is doing, why the NRC is doing it and to highlight to the public ways that the public will be able to have access to the information. That's pretty much all we're trying to do with this.

MR. SCHWINK: Dave, don't you have some insight of how you've been able to get local interest in UCS activities?

MR. LOCHBAUM: Generally it's reacting to something the industry helps us out with. I guess

what I was going to suggest was instead of having a meeting just on the process, we should -- the worse we've ever put out was one on the process. like people who are convicts and people that don't have free reign of their time were the only people who wanted to read the thing. It would be tough to hold a meeting on a process. I agree with Felix and Steve on that. might be better to roll it into the next LPR, the

next scheduled meeting you're going to have and explain at the front end the process we use to come up with these scores and these conclusions.

MR. SCHILTHEM: That's the best suggestion I've heard today.

MR. KILLAR: We agree.

MR. CASTLEMAN: I think that was a good I don't want to get into a philosophy. comment. appreciate everything you're saying, Walt, but I think Dave's proposal might be something we can do.

What do you think, Neill?

MR. HOWEY: It sounds like there's two key pieces here. I think Dave had a good comment too. This is the first chance I've had to look at the SECY paper but it looks like the Commission is very

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interested in the process of keeping the public informed through public meetings. We probably need to look at that overall and see how this will fit into that.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Okay. It's now 1:18 and I

think people's stomachs are probably growling.

Rather than get flowery, I'm just going to ask does anybody have anything else that they want to put on the table? This is not forever hold your peace.

You can always shoot me an e-mail, call me up, etc.

This is not the end but only the beginning of moving forward.

MR. SCHWINK: I just want to tell you guys I really miss you.

MR. SHERR: Again, we would much appreciate your filling out the feedback form and providing that to us. That will help us in our future meetings. If you are unable to do it right now, actually we could put a box here for those of you that are going to be here for this afternoon's meeting or, if worse comes to worse, they can be mailed to NRC. We are happy to collect any forms that are available now.

MR. CASTLEMAN: Any other comments? Thank

1	you all for showing up. It was a pleasure and good		
2	luck and God's speed. Looking forward to working		
3	with you guys soon. Thanks very much.		
4	(Whereupon, at 1:19 p.m. the meeting was		
5	concluded.)		
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